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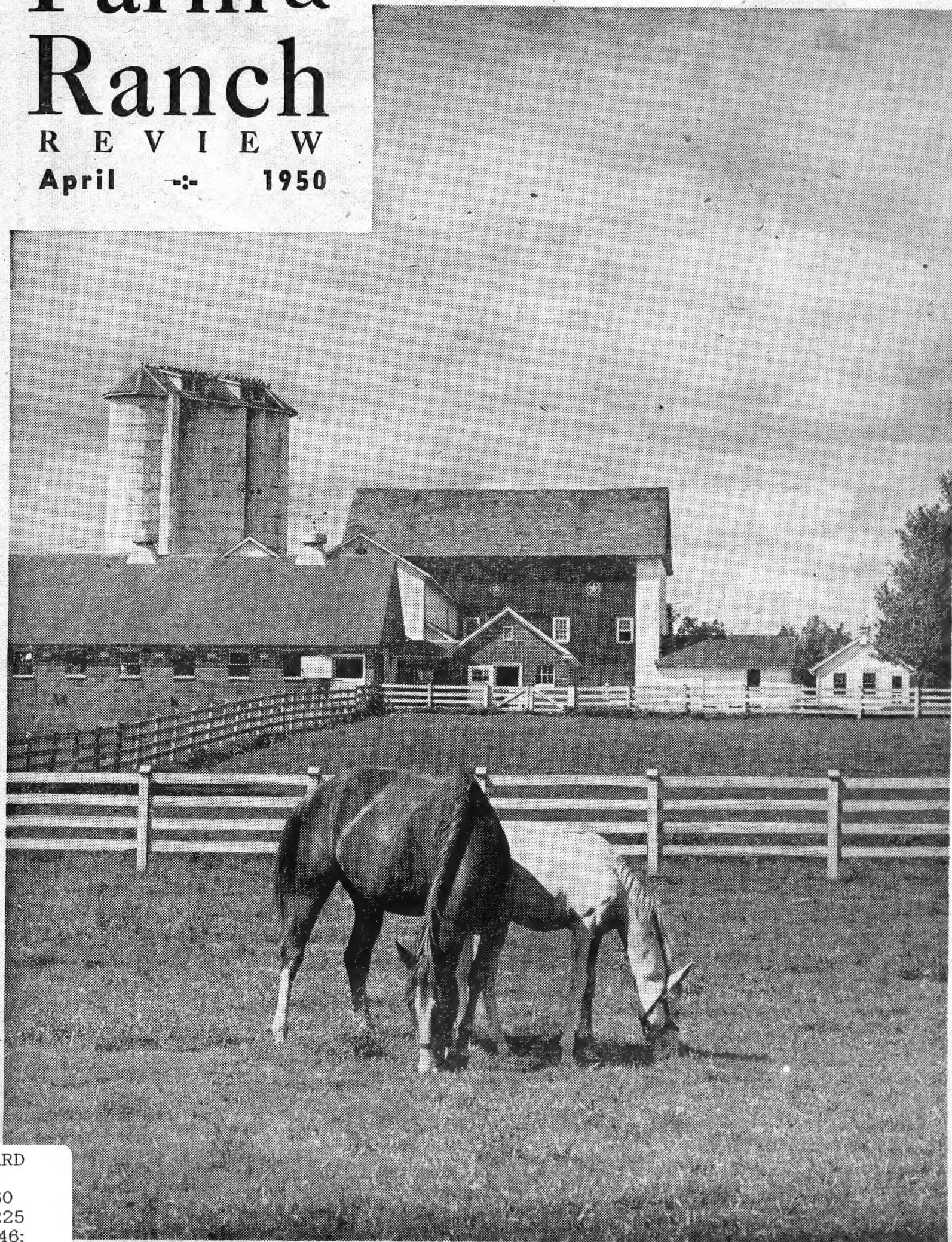
Farm & Ranch

R E V I E W

April ❖ 1950

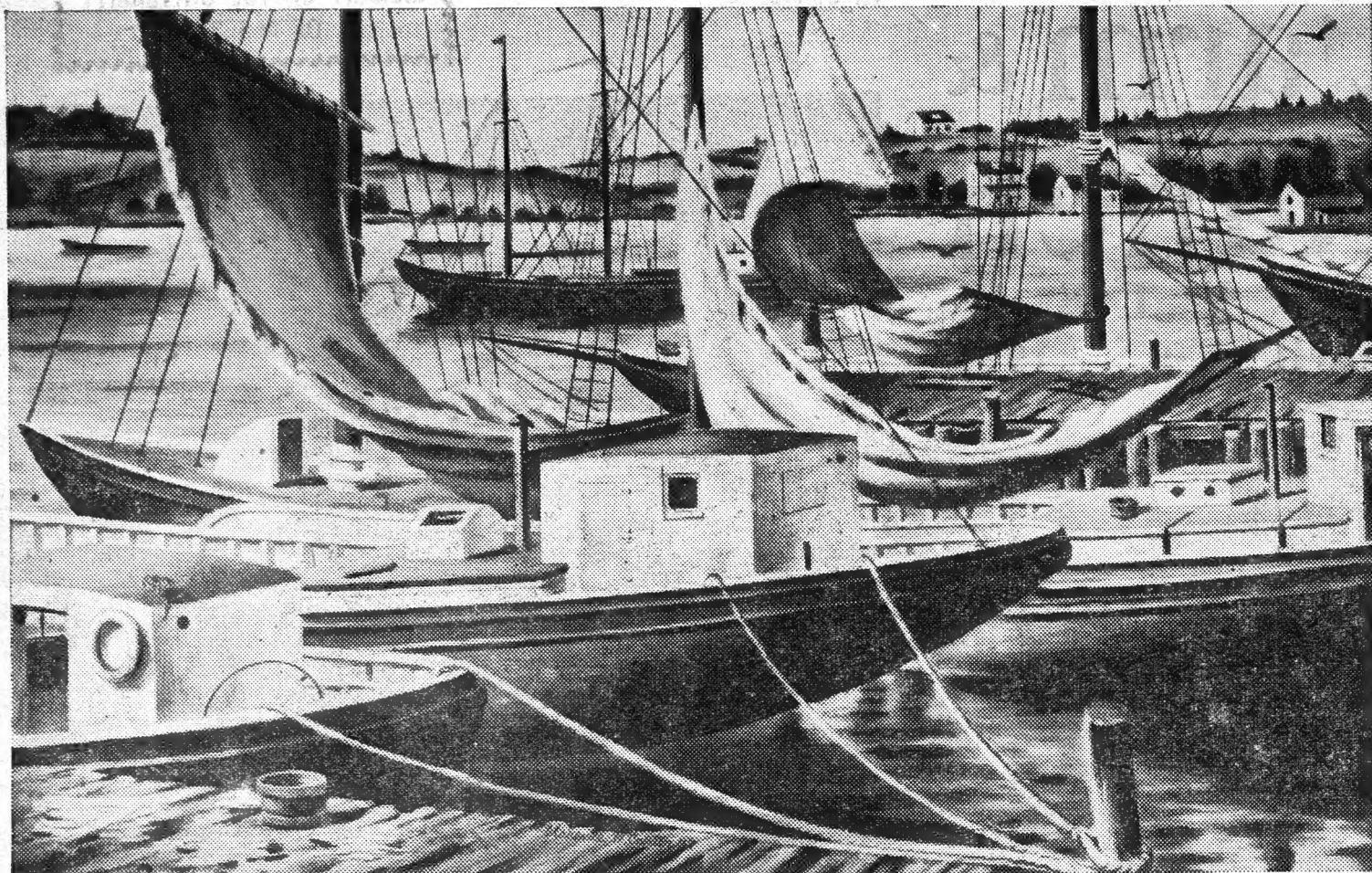
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The meaty, tasty codfish you enjoy so much most likely came to your table from Canada. For Canada's rugged fishing fleets supply numerous varieties of appetizing deep sea fish to the peoples of many lands.

Why Seagram's sells Canada first

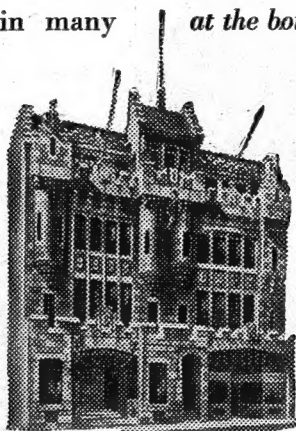
This advertisement is an adaptation of one of a series created by The House of Seagram to tell the peoples of other lands about Canada and her various products. For the past two years this campaign has been appearing in newspapers and magazines printed in many languages and circulated throughout the world.

Our prosperity is based on our ability to sell our products to other countries. Every Canadian has a personal stake in foreign trade, for one out of every three dollars of Canada's national income results from our trade abroad. The more that the peoples

of other countries know of the quality, variety and prestige of our products, the more likely they are to buy from us.

♦ ♦ ♦

Surely the horizon of industry does not terminate at the boundary line of its plants; it has a broader horizon, a farther view, and this view embraces the entire Dominion. That is why The House of Seagram believes that it is in the interest of every Canadian manufacturer to help the sale of all Canadian products in foreign markets. It is in this spirit that these advertisements are being published throughout the world.



The House of Seagram

✓ Union Tractor shop Tips

FOR YOUR CATERPILLAR



By
**JOHN
KUCHERAN,**
Service
Co-ordinator

Clean Fuel Assures Better Performance

Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the importance of using only clean fuel.

CARE OF FUEL SUPPLY: The best way to handle your fuel supply is with a storage tank. Avoid use of cans, funnels and drums. It is almost impossible to keep such equipment clean.

Fuel should stand 24 hours in storage tank before you transfer it to the Diesel fuel tank of your tractor. If drums must be used let them stand 24 hours before drawing the fuel. Drums should stand on end, and inlet for the pump be kept several inches above bottom of drum—to prevent stirring up sediment.

CARE OF DIESEL FUEL TANK: Fill the fuel tank at the end of each day. This drives out moisture-laden air and prevents condensation.

Every 120 hours, before starting, open the drain cocks under the Diesel fuel tank and drain off sediment or water which may have accumulated. The screen in the fuel tank filler should be removed and cleaned regularly.

CARE OF THE FUEL FILTER: Every sixty hours drain the filter housing of sediment and water which settles to the bottom of compartment.

When fuel gauge indicator shows "caution" and later "out", the fuel filters are becoming clogged with foreign matter. Elements should be discarded and new ones installed as a set.

Keep your fuel clean if you want good performance. And to make sure your tractor can give you the best possible performance have repair work and service done at the modern machine shop of our nearest branch.

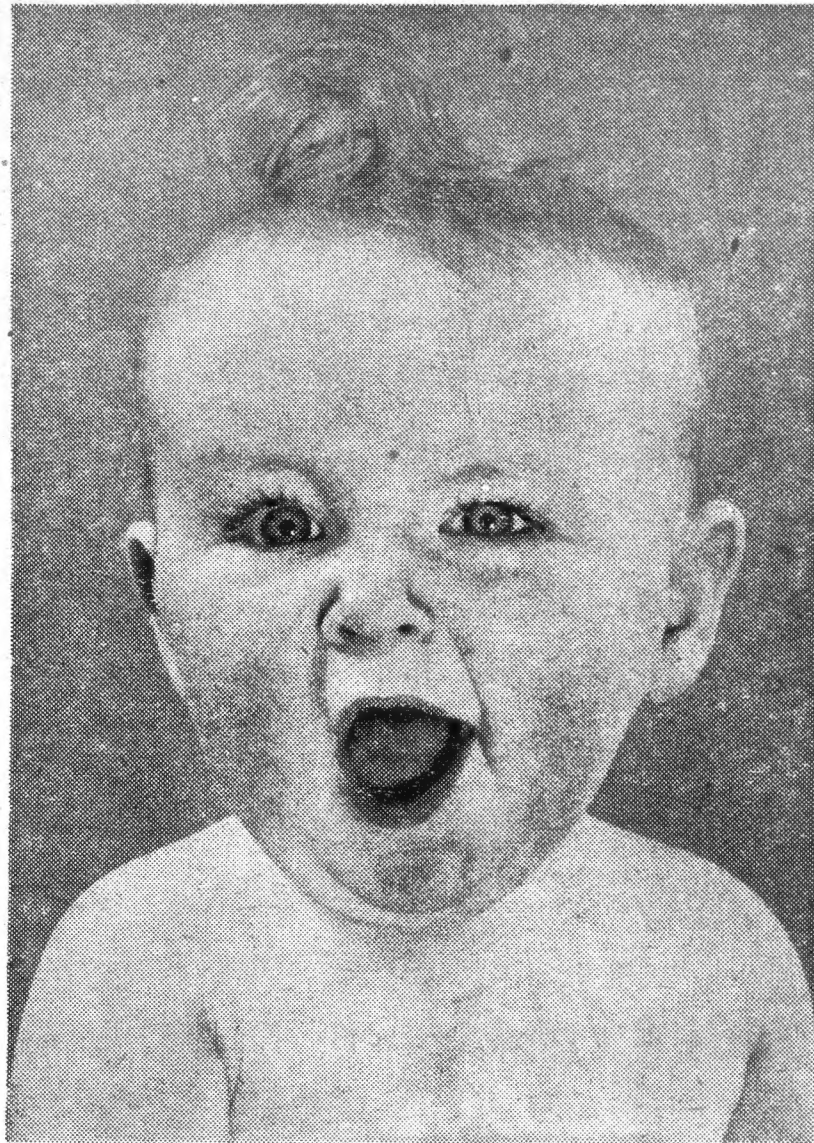
For a FREE Copy of
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Caterpillar Lubrication—fill in
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**UNION TRACTOR & EQUIPMENT
CO. LTD., Dept. FR-40,
830 - 9th Ave. W., CALGARY, Alta.**

Name _____
Address _____

**UNION TRACTOR
AND EQUIPMENT CO. LTD.**

CALGARY EDMONTON
LETHBRIDGE GRANDE PRAIRIE

I'm Hungry!



THE FARM & RANCH REVIEW

GRAPHIC ARTS BLDG., CALGARY, ALTA.

Vol. XLVI

Founded in 1905 by
CHAS. W. PETERSON

No. 3

James H. Gray,
Editor

Martha Olson,
Home Editor

P. Peterson,
Advertising Manager

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W. H. Peirce, Representative

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: To bona-fide farmers residing in B.C., Alta., Sask. and Manitoba when remittance is made direct to our office — 25c for 2 years or 50c for 5 years. Elsewhere in Canada, \$1.00 for 1 year. U.S.A. and foreign \$1.00 for 1 year.
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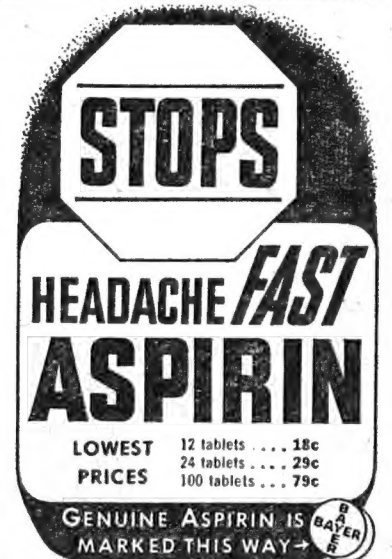
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V-519

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Notice to Classified Advertisers

Due to changes in postal regulations regarding advertising carried by publications, the Farm and Ranch Review has decided to discontinue carrying classified advertising.

Loggers say: "FORD TRUCKS Last Longer!"



And Canadian Farmers agree . . .

LONGER TRUCK LIFE MEANS LOWER COSTS

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Bonus* Built Ford Trucks give you truck-engineered features and many "extras" for longer life, greater adaptability, lower operating and maintenance costs. Get the whole story of this *exclusive* Ford Truck construction principle from your Ford Dealer.

*BONUS: Something given in addition to what is usual or strictly due. — Webster's Dictionary.



Canadians use... MORE FORD TRUCKS than any other make

The Farm and Ranch Editorial Page...

Albertan's 'dividend' from debt retirement will be 80 cents per person, per year

THE unfortunate error of the Social Credit Government of Alberta in retiring debt while the rural citizens of Alberta are starved for services was most effectively exposed in the legislature by one of its own supporters, Mr. Harry Lobay of Beaver River, in these words:

"We are not floating in oil, but the people need roads, schools, health services and agricultural help. There is not one gravel road for farmers to reach the market. We have not got a snow plow. We have only one private hospital, no district agriculturist, no provincial building and no rural electrification. And to make matters worse, we lost the school division office at Lac la Biche."

To all of which, the people of most other farming areas of Alberta can offer a sad "Amen".

To all such appeals the Manning government is stone deaf. Whether it is the Alberta Educational Association appealing for new school buildings to replace shacks and cabins, or the Alberta Farmers' Union asking for aid for rural electrification, or ap-

peals from its own back-benchers, the Government pays no attention. It is going to use its oil income—from the sale of wasting assets to pay off bonds.

Saving interest by paying off \$19,000,000 worth of 3½ per cent bonds sounds good. But let's take a look at the arithmetic. By retiring these bonds, the province will save \$600,000 a year in interest charges. That is just about equal to 80 cents a year per capita to the people of Alberta.

To the farmers of Alberta whose children are condemned to inferior schools, whose districts need hospitals, who can't afford rural electrification at present exorbitant costs, who are snow bound for weeks, who desperately need market roads, the Manning Government has a pat answer:

"What right have you got to complain? Don't you know that this all-wise Government has saved you personally 80 cents this year on interest charges?"

What is so annoying about the Government's attitude is that it regards the income from oil resources of the Province of Alberta as the private income of the Government

of Alberta. The Province of Alberta is not something that is "owned" by the Manning Government. It is a collective term which describes the people and the land and other natural resources within certain geographic limits. The Government is only the trustee for the people. It is not a trustee of the people.

Social Credit politicians prate endlessly about the glories of private enterprise. What counts is not speeches but action. Infected with a "rich government" complex, they have concocted an oil leasing system which naturally and logically was taken over almost in total by the Socialist government of Saskatchewan. Why? Because it was good Socialism. It leads to rich governments and poor people who must appeal to Governments cap in hand for money which is rightfully theirs.

Having alienated the bulk of the oil resources of the people of Alberta to everyone except citizens of Alberta, on a one-eighth crop share basis, the "rich" Alberta Government guards its riches jealously. The people of Alberta want this money spent on capital improvements. They want it spent on schools, hospitals, colleges, highways and roads that will endure long after the oil is gone. And they have never been as right about anything as they are about that.

It is all very well to be in favor of free enterprise. But loyalty to free enterprise cannot be interpreted as dictatorial enforcement of the freedom of the people of Alberta to do without. It is all very well to be concerned about debt retirement. But to put debt retirement above the needs of the people is both political and economic suicide, as the late Mr. Aberhart would explain to Mr. Manning.

Let's keep one fact straight— prairie wheat growers seek no subsidy

ON page 14 of this issue our readers will find a statement by J. H. Wesson, president of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool on the operation of the five-year pool. In it Mr. Wesson argues with great cogency for a payment to the prairie wheat growers in compensation for the 30 cents per bushel subsidy which the farmers paid to consumers of bread between March, 1945, and February, 1947. That subsidy amounts to approximately \$50,000,000 and would be equal to almost four cents a bushel on the 5-year pool.

We have nothing useful to add to what Mr. Wesson says on this particular point. The case is unanswerable. Unfortunately however, when this question gets into public discussion, eastern politicians and newspapers will undoubtedly fly off on the usual tangent. All the old smear slogans will be trotted out and the issue will be beclouded. The whole case will be damned as another attempt by greedy farmers to "soak the taxpayers" for "more" subsidies.

Yet the curious fact will remain, the wheat producers of Western Canada are the only people in Canada who from the beginning of the war until today have not received a subsidy from the federal treasury.

That is one point which ought to be made, and with emphasis, every time a farmer or a farmer leader discusses this question. Subsidies were paid to consumers, to labor, to

industry and commerce. Hundreds of millions were paid out to get production. But not one penny was ever paid to a single western farmer to increase his income from growing wheat. Instead he was forced to subsidize Canadian consumers to the extent of \$50 millions. And he was forced to accept prices for his wheat that were established during the worst depression our country had ever seen.

This particular aspect of the subsidy request has nothing to do with the final payment under the five-year pool. And that is something on which pains should be taken to keep the record straight.

When the British contracts were signed, the British Government undertook, because of the low price granted for the first years, to "have regard" to this low price when negotiating the final settlement. At that time, everybody assumed that the prices in the final years would be very much lower than in the early years. In that everybody was wrong. Everybody assumed, too, that by the time these contracts ran out Britain would have made substantial progress toward balancing her trade. Everybody was wrong again.

Indeed, seldom before have so many experts been so far wrong in their forecasts as they were on these subjects. The hard truth is that we have reached the period for negotiating the settlement under the "have regard" clause with Britain in a far greater

dollar crisis than she was when the contract was signed. The problem today is not to negotiate a satisfactory settlement, but to devise some formula by which the British can pay whatever amount is decided upon.

To keep our thinking straight, it is well to recall that as far as the Wheat producers are concerned, their deal is with the Canadian government. It was our Government which negotiated the agreement with the British. It is our Government which must make the final settlement with the British and the final payment to the producers. How the British are to pay the Canadian government is a matter that the two governments must arrange. But as far as our producers are concerned, they need only look to the Canadian Government and no farther.

In their claim upon the Canadian Government, the Wheat producers are not asking for a subsidy. They will be asking for a payment on a contract. The obligation on the part of the Government to honor a contract is by no means reduced by the fact that the contract is with its own citizens.

In a very real sense, our wheat contract was a war contract that took longer to wind up than any other war contract. In addition, the currency crisis is very largely a government-made crisis. If, for valid political reasons, the Government adopts fiscal policies which impede the flow of our wheat to our customers abroad, by erecting barriers to their goods, the disposal and payment for our wheat becomes a responsibility of Government.

Nor should the fact that we guessed dead wrong about price in the British contracts

(Continued on page 6)

Farm and Ranch Editorials

Hypnotized by slogans

THE morass that lies at the end of the road for people who think in terms of slogans is neatly described by the editorial from the Brooks Bulletin which we reproduce on page 18. The high sounding resolutions passed by the Western Canada Stock Growers' Association in favor of free and open markets will tingle the spines of Adam Smith economists, if there is such an animal today. But as the Brooks Bulletin points out, the basis for such resolutions really do not exist in our world.

The prosperity enjoyed by western cattlemen today is dependent almost entirely on free access to the American market. Only those who are color blind to facts can ignore the hazards of such dependence.

One of the strange blind spots of the cattlemen and the Winnipeg Grain Exchange is their penchant for regarding American markets as "free markets". But how can any market be called free when it is conditioned by the payment of billions of dollars of subsidies to producers under a Government policy which places a high floor price under all farm products?

Or how can a market be called free when it is regulated so stringently as is the Chicago futures market? Or be called free when a Government is prepared to enter the market and buy or sell huge quantities of natural products? Obviously, it can't, by anyone who isn't completely fact-blind.

Mesmerized by wind-blown slogans, the Grain Exchange's recent campaigns have probably made more converts for the Wheat Pools than anything the Pools have done. Wild excursions into astronomical arithmetic obviously have accomplished nothing, save to discredit the excursionists.

Indeed, if the line elevator companies had gone out to antagonize all their farm customers, they would hardly have behaved much differently. They'd have let the brokers dominate the policy of the institution. Such domination has reduced to complete impotency the once important political influence of the Exchange. That was seen in the last election when, even in Winnipeg, Grain Exchange support was the kiss of death to any candidate. Because it is bemused by slogans, the Grain Exchange, though it can still thunder mightily, can no longer get a serious hearing on the Prairies.

If the elevator companies, who alone have any important fixed assets at stake, would take time out and do a little serious thinking

(Continued from page 5)

nullify our claim for payment under the "have regard" clause. Our farmers and our Government alike assumed that prices would compensate farmers for a drastic reduction. But thanks largely to the United States farm floor policy, prices have held firm. That, however, does not effect the "have regard" clause one way or another.

The farmers who grew the wheat sold in the five-year pool are still entitled to be paid for it under the "have regard" clause. And they are not entitled to have their claim for payment called a subsidy, or to have their claim brushed aside by any smear attack which has nothing whatever to do with the facts of the case.

for themselves, they would discover that they have enjoyed a period of peak prosperity at a time when the futures market was not operating.

While they are at it, they might get explanations from the brokers as to exactly how they could make better sales of wheat to the United Kingdom, for example, than the Wheat Board has been doing. How precisely does a broker in Winnipeg sell wheat to a broker in Liverpool when all the wheat imports of the country are in Government hands? Or can it be that the slogan-hypnotized brokers haven't heard that the two world wars wrought some very important changes in the trading machinery of this world?

How to wire a farm house

IN Manitoba, where great progress is being made in rural electrification, an important constructive step has been taken to break a bottle-neck.

One thing that retards installation of electricity in remote rural homes is a shortage of electricians. The Manitoba Power Commission organized a short course in Winnipeg and in a couple of weeks taught the farmers all they needed to know to install their own lighting. That of course, raised an uproar in the C.C.F. ranks and a protest was aired in the Manitoba legislature.

The idea that any ordinarily intelligent farmer can grasp the few simple rules of electricity in a couple of weeks is revolutionary. But we don't imagine that that disturbs the organized electrical trade nearly as much as letting another cat out of the bag — the savings of several hundred dollars on wiring costs that can be made by farmers doing their own work.

What about wheat acreage?

BEHIND the appeal of the minister of agriculture, Mr. Gardiner, for a reduction in wheat acreage on the prairies are some hard facts which our farmers, and our farm organizations, can hardly afford to ignore.

The wheat acreage in the United States, which was expanded during the war is being reduced. The United States is providing money with which some Canadian wheat is being bought under the European Recovery Plan. Unless Canadians reduce their acreage a little, they will be providing potent arguments for American politicians who take the dimmest view of spending any American money on Canadian wheat. Refusal on our part to take our acreage down a little will embarrass our friends and help our opponents.

Acreage, of course, does not tell all the story. We might well cut our wheat acreage by three or four million acres, and wind up with the biggest crop on record. We might increase our acreage by a similar amount and emerge with a short crop. The climate, and not planned acreage will be the dominant factor in settling the size of our production.

Nevertheless it is important to recognize that changed conditions in the world, and

the development of marketing under Government auspices, have placed an onus upon farmers to be realistic. The Wheat Board is one of the most useful instruments prairie wheat producers have ever had. But because prices are profitable they cannot plant a maximum number of acres, turn their crop over to the Board and wash their hands of all responsibility. One way to ruin the Wheat Board would be to go blithely along growing all the wheat possible regardless of the ability of the Board to find customers for it.

In addition to what might be called "public relations," Mr. Gardiner made another important point. A good deal of the land in the West that has been planted to wheat would be better off in something else. Some day a start must be made to get back into cattle and hog production. Herds require rebuilding and so does our land.

In southwestern Saskatchewan, a large number of farmers will be moved off sub-marginal wheat land and settled elsewhere. The land will be returned to grass and community pastures. Over other wide areas in the West, the land is playing out. It has been "wheat-ranched" to death and unless it is given a rest it will become desert land within a very few years.

By reducing wheat acreage and returning wheat land to grass we can make these gains: We will have all the best of the argument with the United States, we will encourage mixed farming, we will actively promote the rebuilding of soil fertility.

Yet, if our farmers are left to their own individual devices, we doubt whether any of these considerations will play too important a part in making up their minds. What is required is an organized effort not only by the Government and such farmer organizations as the Wheat Pools, but on a grass roots community basis as well. As this is being written, a great campaign is being launched to combat grasshoppers. For any programme of wheat acreage reduction to accomplish much, it should have that kind of organization, leadership and general co-operation.

Booze vs. Margarine

LIQUOR advertising is forbidden by law in all these Prairie Provinces. The evils that may arise from the abuse of alcohol are confined pretty much to the people who use it. But in all these provinces, which are supposed to be dominated by farmers, no restriction whatever is applied to margarine advertising which if it succeeds will destroy our dairy farmers, discourage mixed farming and set the clock back two generations. What goes on in the minds of the farmer members of legislatures and governments anyway?

Speaking Canadian

NOW that the Canadian navy has taken action to "Canadianize" its officer class, we wonder if the Department of National Health and Welfare mightn't take the hint. We are getting tired of finding the word "sweets" used continually in its hand-outs. If they are talking about candy, let's spell it c-a-n-d-y and then we'll all know what they mean.

Campbell Herefords tops at Calgary's biggest bull sale

J. M. Campbell & Son of Stavely had the highest average of the sale, \$2,900, followed by Mr. Crawford-Frost, \$2,650, Wright & Bond, Irricana, \$1,870 and W. J. Edgar, Innisfail, \$1,370.

Bidding was keen for the Campbell string of bulls despite the fact that they had not been exhibited at the show which preceded the sale. The five sold were all sired by Duchess Royal Domino which Mr. Campbell purchased from the DeBerard Cattle Company of Kemmling, Colorado, five years ago for \$15,000.

Dams of these bulls were also sired by Britisher Domino which Mr. Campbell bought from the late Hon. Robert Weir of Weldon, Saskatchewan, in 1934.

Mr. Crawford-Frost sold five bulls, four by Silver Standard and one by The Ace. One sold at \$2,650, one at \$2,250, another at \$2,050 and another at \$1,800.

Fat Stock

The open fat stock grand championship was won by a Hereford steer exhibited by Edward Noad of Claresholm while the grand championship in baby beef went to a Hereford steer shown by George C. Edgar of Innisfail.

The reserve grand championship fat stock was a "red" Aberdeen-Angus steer exhibited by S. J. Henderson of Lacombe, while the reserve championship in the baby beef division was won by Danny Hays of Turner Siding, with an Aberdeen-Angus calf.

A packed pavilion saw the sale of fat stock and baby beef and there was a loud cheer when the T. Eaton (Western) Co. Ltd. paid \$1.35 per pound for Edgar's grand champion baby beef, the animal bringing its youthful owner \$978 in addition to the special cash awards which went with the championship earlier in the day.

Included in these awards was the George Collicutt Memorial trophy, the D. E. Black trophy, the specials by the Canadian and Alberta Hereford Association and \$100 in cash (American money) donated by the judge, Dan Thornton of Gunnison, Colorado, to George Campbell Edgar, Innisfail, for having the best Hereford calf in the show.

New Record

A new record for triumphs by a single breeder was recorded in the Hereford division when animals from the Caerleon Ranch, operated by Arthur W. Crawford-Frost of Nanton, won the grand championship in addition to the best two bulls, best three bulls and best five bulls in the Hereford division of the show.

Caerleon Royal Dandy 4D, by Dandy Domino 12th, the Nanton breeder's sole entry was award-

ed the grand championship after placing first in his class, the grand championship reserve ribbon going to Model Baca Triumph Don exhibited by Wright & Bond, of Irricana.

The bull sale showed some very obvious variations in the prices buyers were willing to pay for breeding stock to build up their herds as compared to prices they were willing to pay for bulls which the judges placed on top or near the top in the show ring.

The reserve champion Hereford bull, consigned by Wright & Bond, Irricana, brought \$5,000, while the champion exhibited by W. A. Crawford-Frost of Nanton, was sold for \$4,500.

The reserve champion Aberdeen-Angus sold at \$2,500 and was consigned by Roy Ballhorn, Wetaskiwin. This price was \$1,200 higher than the champion Angus, consigned by the Old Hermitage Farm, Edmonton, which brought a top bid of \$1,300.

No such variation appeared between the champion and reserve champion Shorthorn bulls, as the champion, exhibited by Wm. Melnyk, Chipman, brought \$3,000, and the reserve champion, owned by the University of Alberta, Edmonton, sold for \$1,075.

Higher Than Leaders

In the Hereford class for bulls, born Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1948, both third and fourth animals, which brought prices of \$1,000 and \$900 to their consignor, W. J. Edgar, Innisfail, sold higher than the second placed bull, which returned \$725 to N. T. Damron, Bentley.

In the class for Hereford bulls calved between Sept. 1, 1947, and April 30, 1948, animals consigned by the McIntyre Ranching Co., Lethbridge and the Lougheed Brothers, Bowden, both brought higher bids than the first prize bull owned by W. A. Crawford-Frost, Nanton. Here the first three placings were completely reversed in the sale prices.

Tatlock Brothers of Bentley, whose bull placed second over W. A. Crawford-Frost's of Nanton, received the same turn-about-bid on their Hereford bull calved prior to Sept. 1, 1947.

More Variations

Chief differences in the Aberdeen-Angus classes were shown in bulls calved Sept. 1, 1947, and April 30, 1948. Here the first-prize animal, consigned by the Old Hermitage Farm, Edmonton, was sold for \$1,300 while 2nd and 3rd placings, owned by Roy Ballhorn, Wetaskiwin, were sold at \$2,500 and \$1,375.

In the Shorthorn entries bids followed the judge's decisions much more closely in almost all instances.

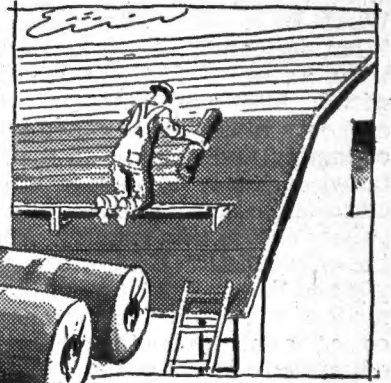
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VANCOUVER VICTORIA EDMONTON CALGARY

Does a 'law of supply and demand' set prices? Not today, for most things that farmers buy!

*Extract from a speech by the Editor of the Farm and Ranch Review,
at a dinner given by Manitoba Pool Elevators, Tuesday, March 7,
to the Annual Field Crops Short Course.*

An awful lot of guff is written about the so-called law of supply and demand. And in my time, I freely confess that I have written my full share of it. Then a curious thing happened. The closer I looked at the obvious facts right under my nose, the more I kept asking myself — What Law, What Supply and What Demand? Do you know what answer I finally came up with? The only place in our economy where the so-called law of supply and demand is really taken seriously any more is in editorial offices of the newspapers across this country. And the only function the law of supply and demand performs in the modern world is to act as a narcotic that atrophies the minds of editors who write about it.

And as more writing and talking about the law of supply and demand is done right here in Winnipeg than anywhere else, I felt that it would be worth coming 1,000 miles to take on this idea on its own home grounds. I was reinforced in that notion by this fact. Western Canada is, and has been for many years, a great bastion of free trade sentiment. Deep down in our hearts, most of us are still free traders. We on these prairies know how vital it is to have access for our wheat to foreign markets. The law of supply and demand has always been one of the articles of faith of our free trade religion. Through incantation and repetition through the years, the law of supply and demand has taken on mystical connotations. It is a kind of 11th Commandment that sits uneasily on the back of our minds.

When various schemes are suggested to market our natural products, we can be scared off, or deeply embarrassed by the first person who shouts: "But this violates the law of supply and demand". Milk Control Boards, which saved the dairy industries of the West from extinction at the hands of loss-leader merchants, are the works of the devil because they violate the laws of supply and demand! A floor price for butter is outrageous because it violates the law of supply and demand! Floor prices for eggs will result in huge waste of money because they interfere with the law of supply and demand! The British Wheat contracts are bad because not only do they violate the law of supply and demand but they do violence to the principles of multi-lateral trade. Now it so happens that I'm not one who is convinced that floor prices for all farm products is an ideal way to market them.

I've got some other ideas that I'll kick around in a moment.

The point is, however, we get very uneasy at these criticisms. Even the defenders of the British contracts are sometimes driven into rather lame defences of them by these criticisms. If we do not shy away from these ideas, we embrace them with fear and foreboding. The same fear and foreboding that pricks our conscience when we violate one of the 10 Commandments.

We get pushed onto the defensive because we never ask ourselves if there is in fact any such law that sets prices and where it operates to set prices in this world of ours. If we do ask the question, and discover that the law of supply and demand does not operate to set prices in any important segment of our society, what are we afraid of; what is making us uneasy; what's holding us back? On this point I'd like to quote a passage from a notable book published a dozen years ago — "The Folklore of Capitalism", by Thurman Arnold. It is:

"A social need which runs counter to an abstract ideal will always be incompletely met until it gets a philosophy of its own. The process of building up a new abstraction to justify filling new needs is always troublesome in any society, and may be violent."

Our social need for a better marketing system does run counter to the abstract ideal of freedom of trade. I'm not going to try to provide you with any new philosophy. I'm only going to kick an abstraction full of holes.

Where did this sacred law of supply and demand come from in the first place? Who invented it? Who gave it the sanctity of law? Let's take a quick dip into history.

The First Economist

Curiously enough, when we open our histories we find our subject on the pages near the back. You can

trace the natural sciences back 2,000 or 3,000 years. The speculative philosophers go back 3,000 or 4,000. Poetry goes back to the dawn of time. But when you come to economics you go back to Adam Smith very late in the 18th century and you come to a full stop. Before Adam Smith there was nothing. He is the father of economics, the first economist. What made his *Wealth of Nations* a historic landmark was the breadth and originality of his inquiry. He wasn't concerned with morals or religion or with science. Only with how nations got rich. Out of Adam Smith came a body of economic doctrine that has been the bible of laissez faire Liberalism ever since. Out of Adam Smith came the Law of Supply and Demand.

Smith found that the market place and the market price were the great arbiters of trade. Supply flowed to market where it met the demand of people wanting goods. The size of the supply and the vigor of the demand set the price. People and nations enriched themselves by creating the greatest possible flow of trade and exchange of goods for goods. Anything which interfered with trade was bad for a country; what encouraged trade was good. Prices of all things were established by demand acting on supply, and in turn price was the dominant factor in regulating both supply and demand. If the demand were great and the supply small, prices rose. This encouraged more people to produce to meet the demand. Their increased production over-supplied the demand and prices declined. So production was discouraged, supply dwindled, demand increased, prices rose and so through the cycle again and again and again.

Adam Smith's economic theory became a great force in the world. It tied in beautifully with political liberalism, then on the threshold of its greatest growth. It came at the dawn of the industrial revolution. Those of us who imbibed Liberalism with our mother's milk regarded Adam Smith and the Law of Supply

and Demand as only slightly diluted holy writ.

But I call your attention to the most obvious fact of all about the *Wealth of Nations*. It was published almost simultaneously with the American Declaration of Independence in 1776.

In the field of economics, Adam Smith would be very much akin to the scientist who completes his great treatise on the super-Hydrogen bomb, the day before the world is blown up. For the fuse which was to utterly destroy the economic world on which the *Wealth of Nations* was based had already been lit by James Watt. The steam engine had been invented 10 years before, but it still had not been adapted for any general use. And the spinning jenny, the first important contribution to textile making since the early Egyptians, was only six years old.

But in Adam Smith's day, the pattern of life had been largely unchanged for 500 years. It took four days to get from Manchester to London. Farmers brought their produce into towns and villages, traded it for the things they needed and their needs were few. That is the environment of the origin of the Law of Supply and Demand.

That is the law on which the farmers of Western Canada, in season and out, are urged to depend for their salvation, and on nothing else. Yet since it was "passed" the economy of the world has been revolutionized not once but scores of times.

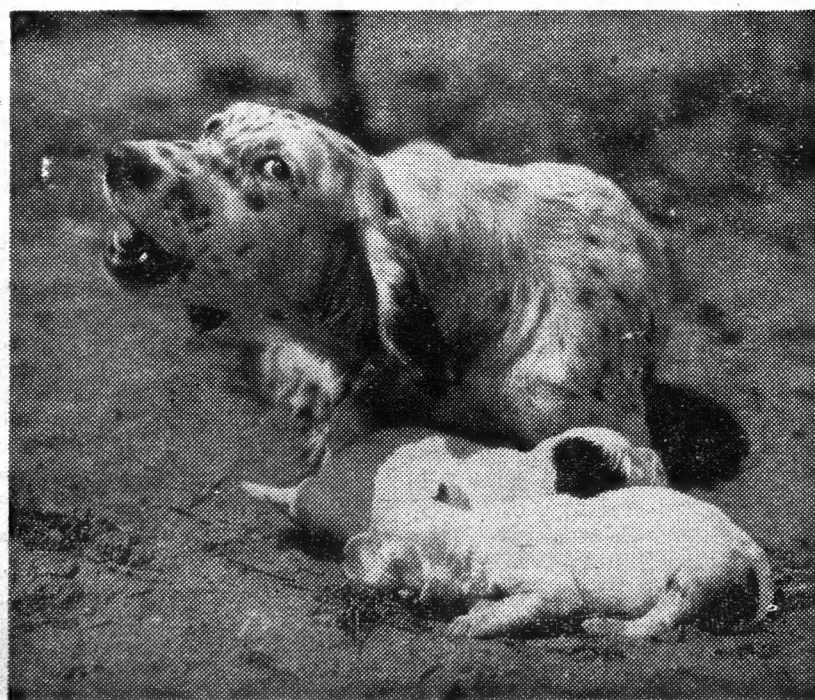
Let's pause for just a moment and take stock. What would our economy be like today if a single one of these things had not been invented: The steam engine, electricity, the steam liner, the Bessemer steel making system, the internal combustion engine, the chemical industry based upon coal tar, dynamite, the telegraph and the telephone, our radio, the incandescent light, the discovery of uses for nickel and alloys. Every single one of these developments could individually have knocked the law of supply and demand into a cocked hat. But none of them, perhaps not even all of them put together, were so important as the invention of the joint stock company or the invention of patents. And on top of that, I doubt if these were as shattering to all economic theory as the very recent development of advertising.

Creating Demand

If a succession of industrial revolutions has transformed the supply picture out of all resemblance to anything Adam Smith knew or could imagine, advertising has done even more to the demand side of the piece. Demand today has little relation to need. It is created by a gigantic industry that through modern science continually assaults our minds. It has created new tastes, new living habits, new buying habits, new thirsts for new things. It has raised the common standard of living to unparalleled heights. Without the aid of advertising, in some form or another, few businesses today can long survive. In 1776, the price of the market place was everything. In this age of advertising, it counts for almost nothing.

Now I confess to you that I stand in very great awe of minds which can reach back into history, grasp an idea like the law of supply and demand and hold to it as if none of these terrific developments had made the slightest difference to anything. I can vaguely understand how they can ignore the machine age, mass production, the growth of trade unions and joint stock companies, the advertis-

Get Away from Here !!!



ing revolution. But I am frankly puzzled by one thing. How do they manage to ignore the facts of two world wars, two wars that were no less frightful in their impact on the economy of the world than they were upon mankind?

In the environment of Adam Smith, the law of supply and demand worked perfectly. But those conditions have not applied anywhere in our world in our generation. As a matter of fact, in many areas never envisaged by Smith, they have never been applied. In a frontier economy for example, such as ours was until very recently, the law of supply and demand often works in reverse. When the price of crude rubber, or coffee, or wheat went down, farmers and growers frantically increased their production in order to get sufficient cash to meet their needs. Prairie farmers put 2,000,000 more acres into wheat in 1932, when prices were at the lowest point in history, than they had in 1930 when wheat was well over \$1 a bushel.

Moreover, in our society, an increase in demand can very often result in a sharp drop in prices. Demand results in mass production, of which Adam Smith never dreamed, and mass production brings lower prices. The great American auto industry of today is living proof of that fact. Henry Ford produced his flivver and put in price cut after price cut, despite so heavy a demand that he had to embark on a gargantuan expansion programme in order to meet it.

No manufacturer in Canada today would dream of operating his factory full blast in the hope of selling his entire output. His production is based upon the orders he gets in advance, or on expert appraisal of what the market is likely to absorb at the optimum price. When the target figure is reached the machines stop. True, in some fields, where the managers guess wrong about the market, prices may be reduced in an effort to move stalled lines.

Fixing Price

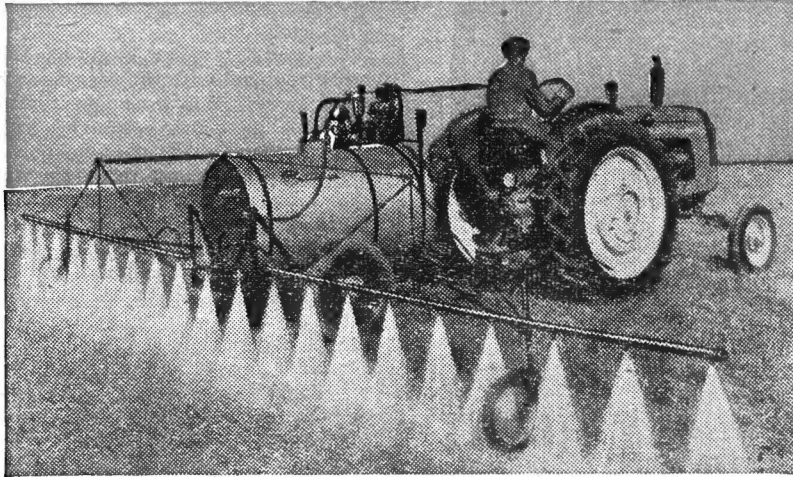
Well if demand doesn't fix prices, what does? The laws of the land, for one thing. Such things as tariff laws, fair wage laws, licensing laws, and public utilities boards. Some Canadian manufacturers base their prices on the cost of production. Others have a much easier system. They just take the American retail price at an adjacent point, add the full duty and freight and taxes, and that is the price.

Here and there you'll find a merchant who sells for less than his competitors. But he is the exception to the rule. And even he doesn't dare to sell for less when the resale price is fixed by the manufacturer. Let him cut the price of cigarettes a couple of cents a package and watch how quickly he is out of the cigarette retailing business. What's true of cigarettes is true right through the piece, over a vast array of the things we buy, of razor blades and pain killers, beauty soap and flea powder, gramophone records and dog biscuits, books, magazines and bathtubs, tooth paste and dog blankets, hair oil and Haarlem oil, hog vaccines and lipstick, gasoline and face powder; whiskey, beer and aspirin tablets; ladies' girdles and automobile tires. In fact, you might say that fixed prices apply to everything from canned soup to nut-bars, and including the kitchen sink, as you'll know if you've bought one of those lately.

Not only do the producers of all these goods and gadgets set the prices at which retailers must sell their products, they

(Continued on page 10)

NEW, IMPROVED COCKSHUTT SPRAYERS FOR SPEEDY ECONOMICAL COVERAGE



Tractor-Drawn Self-Contained Low Volume Sprayer Custom-Built for Large or Small Acreage

It's easy to wage war on weeds with the new, improved Cockshutt Self-Contained Sprayer. It's powered either by a 1½ h.p. engine, mounted on top of the big, sturdy 210 gallon tank, or by power take-off from tractor. Engine driven sprayer has a turbine type pump, and power take-off model a gear type pump with special speeder gear. Both ensure effective spraying and speedy filling of the tank. The tank can be easily and quickly removed and the chassis used as a handy utility trailer.

nozzles from sediment. In addition, you get five-point straining protection to further ensure trouble-free operation. At 20"-22" spraying height and dependent upon pressure and tractor speed, this nozzle assembly gives you a spray density range of 1.9 to 10.4 gallons per acre to meet varying conditions. The spray height is adjustable (10" adjustment in 2" steps).

Floating Boom Stays Parallel

Both sides of the 33' spray boom are stiffened by ½" steel truss rods and balanced against each other by means of a common support cable. These features and two rubber tired support wheels combine to eliminate whipping and plunging. Safety spring release links permit booms to fold back if they meet an obstruction.

Non-Clog Spraying

Several features combine to prevent time-wasting delays caused through clogged spray equipment. The unique nozzle assembly made of stainless steel and non-corrosive brass is mounted inside the boom for improved filter action. This prevents nozzle damage and protects

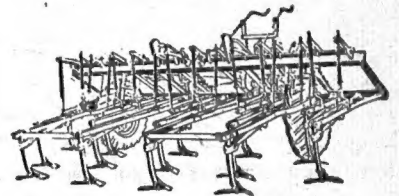
The Good Farmer's Corner

Personally, when it comes to the spray itself, I always use Shell Weedkill 2,4-D. Both amine and ester types have a wetting agent for fast penetration and, as long as you stick to the instructions, they'll finish off weeds in short order without damaging grass or grain. And for controlling brush, Shell Brushkill-D really does the job



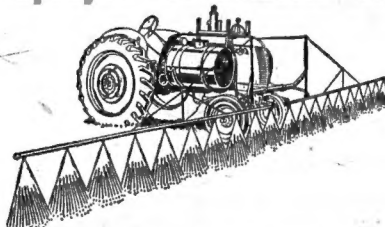
For Deep Cultivation in Hard Soil Use the Cockshutt "14" Cultivator

Experience has proved that the Cockshutt "14" Stiff Tooth Cultivator can take it where conditions are tough. Its rigidly braced rugged steel frame gives you unusual strength. Tools are mounted in three rows to provide exceptional clearance and prevent clogging.



You can work right up to growing crops, fences, etc., because the roller bearing mounted wheels are inside the frame. All sizes feature positive power lift and depth control. Available with either steel or rubber tired wheels. The Cockshutt "14" Stiff Tooth Cultivator is built in 9-tooth size for horses and 9-, 12-, 14-, and duplex (18-) tooth sizes for tractors. A Spring Tooth model known as the "14A" can also be supplied.

Low-Volume Tractor-Mounted Power Take-off Sprayer for General Field and Corn Spraying



This popular, well balanced, dual purpose sprayer is designed to fit most standard tractors. Saddle tanks hold 46 Imperial gallons each and can be

easily removed to free the tractor for other jobs. Front mounted 2-section 33' boom is braced against whipping and plunging but safety spring release links permit sections to fold back if obstructions are met. Pump is operated from the power take-off unit of the tractor and is equipped with separate filler hose and three-way selector valve to speed filling of tanks. For transport, booms are readily folded and held in special racks to form a compact unit that is easily manoeuvred from one field to another or for highway travel.

Make More . . . Save More . . .



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REMEMBER... IT'S THE COCKSHUTT "40" FOR '50

The **NEW** Green Cross **WEED-NO-MORE** **80** is your best buy . . .

You saw the results of weed control with Agricultural Weed-No-More last year! Bigger yields! Lower dockage costs! Excellent results even under adverse weather conditions! Now, this year, you can get the same superior weed control at less cost.

New product gives 27% more coverage

The new Weed-No-More "80" gives an average coverage of approximately 27% more acreage on small grains than the 1949 Weed-No-More.

Weed-No-More "80" Goes Farther Per Gallon

because it contains 80-ounces of 2,4-D acid. 60% more acid than last year.

Weed-No-More "80" costs less

to use than last year. In 1949 the cost of the product on an acid content basis was 22.6¢ per ounce. The new Weed-No-More "80" costs you only 12.2¢ per ounce of acid. The reduction in cost of acid amounts to 46%.

Kill Weeds in your Wheat

oats, barley, rye and flax with Weed-No-More "80". It penetrates quickly . . . rainfall minutes after application cannot wash it off. It acts fast . . . kills weeds more quickly than any other type of weed-killer. It's safe . . . used according to directions, it will not harm crops.

7,500 Test Plots used

To develop Weed-No-More "80", 33 separate formulations were tested on over 7,500 test plots. Over 100,000 individual plot readings were taken. Out of those tests came the outstanding weed-killing formulation—Weed-No-More "80".

The tests showed that the most effective weed-killer contained four ingredients—oil, coupler, emulsifier and ester. Any formulation that lacked any one of these ingredients

was found to be inferior. Each ingredient was tested, to be absolutely certain the most effective ingredients possible went into the formulation.

The Right Oil—in Weed-No-More "80" increases effectiveness without increasing danger of crop damage. It was the best of 200 oils tested.

The Right Coupler—in Weed-No-More "80" maintains formula in perfect condition irrespective of storage or date of purchase.

The Right Emulsifier—in Weed-No-More "80" ensures good emulsion stability. Gives fine uniform distribution and efficient coverage.

The Right Ester—The butyl ester of 2,4-D is the best solvent for the waxy coatings of weed leaves and is the least volatile of the common esters.



WEED-NO-MORE "80"

The Greatest Name in WEED KILLERS

Does a law of supply and demand set prices

(Continued from page 9)
have elaborate machinery to enforce these prices.

As I said at the beginning, I'm not telling you anything new. You know that the available demand has nothing whatever to do with either freight rates or passenger fares on our railways, airlines or bus routes. Imagine the reception you'd get at a railway ticket window if you went up and tried to get a lower fare because the trains were half empty. If you were persistent enough they'd lug you off to the booby hatch.

The truth is that haggling over prices went out with the first Timothy Eaton store. But in Adam Smith's day, and in newer countries right down to forty-odd years ago, nobody ever paid the asking price for anything, and nobody ever asked what he was prepared to take. Our grandfathers used to have a lot of fun on their shopping excursions. It was nothing to spend half an hour in a battle of wits over what would be paid for a new horse collar. But all that went out of our economy with the development of the joint stock company, the chain and departmental store, mass production and mass consumption.

Today one of the least important things about merchandising is price. Another is intrinsic worth or quality. In Adam Smith's day, the farmer who sold a pig to buy a coat for his wife confidently assumed it would last half a lifetime. Today expecting a coat to last that long would be good grounds for a divorce. Our grandmothers bought shoes and felt cheated if they didn't last five years. Our wives feel cheated if their shoes don't wear out before the styles change, which they seem to do every fifth Friday.

But there is one slight, insignificant segment of our economy in which the law of supply and demand still operates to fix prices after a fashion. That is in the primary produce of our farms. There, on a tiny island in our economic ocean, you see it operating in all its glory, and in some ways that are far from glorious. Let even the slightest surplus of one commodity develop, and bang! — down comes the price to the producer.

No More Haggling

And it is right here that the high priests of Adam Smith economics studiously avoid one of the most important facts of them all. That is

Marshall's theory of marginal utility. This great American economist found forty years ago that where price was established by supply and demand, a minute surplus or minute scarcity caused wide swings in prices. To illustrate the point: Canadian produces, on a rough guess, about 300 million dozen eggs a year. A potential surplus of some 40 million dozen suddenly appeared as a possibility. All over the country eggs dropped from 30 to 40 per cent in price because of a 12-per-cent surplus. I need hardly mention that there was no noticeable increase in demand because of this drop. The history of the 1930's is the history of prices forced down to ruinous levels by marginal surpluses. And it is the history, too, of failure of low prices to increase demand.

The point that we must understand very clearly is this: There has never been a time in world history when the greatest food surplus in existence was anything but a minute marginal surplus compared to the amount that was consumed. But because agriculture was the only important industry in which the law of supply and demand was permitted to operate, these fractional surpluses were ruinous to the producers. They will continue to be ruinous as long as we allow ourselves to be mesmerized by a so-called principle that has no existence in the real world.

Ragged Individualists

It is time for our producers to stop being ragged individualists in a protective society. There isn't a government, national, provincial or municipal anywhere in this country today that believes in the law of supply and demand. Half the laws on our statute books were put there to prevent demand and supply from setting prices. Our industry and commerce is protected by patents and tariffs. Price competition has almost gone out of style in our economy. It doesn't apply to organized labor. It doesn't apply to big industries like transportation, newsprint, mining, lumber, construction to a very large extent, building supplies, electrical goods, motor cars, and farm machinery, oil and refining.

And wherever you look in small business you will find trade associates and professional guilds. Neat, tidy, pleasant organizations devoted to mu-

Prize Picture



William Varty, Box 158, Okotoks, had his camera to get this shot of an over turned highway transport.

tual self interest, among which you will not find price competition. I don't say there is no such thing as competition in our system. That would be plain stupidity. It is highly competitive, in everything but price. It is stiffness of the competition throughout our whole economic system that gives executives stomach ulcers, gall bladders and weak hearts.

Well what does all this mean to the farmers of Canada? To me, nothing could be more obvious. Before they can hope to make any progress, one thing is imperative. They have got to recognize the law of supply and demand for what it is — an outmoded abstract ideal that stands in the way of social need, a high sounding slogan full of sound and fury and signifying nothing.

But that is only the first step. The second is to stop being stupidly short-sighted where your own interests are concerned. Every modern instrument of advancement used by business today should be adopted by agriculture to achieve its ends. Where aid from governments is practical, that should be obtained, and it should be done forcefully and boldly.

No government in Canada has shown much reluctance to protect to the hilt the interests of business, labor, doctors, lawyers, dentists and merchants. Every provincial government has minimum wage laws and fair wage laws. Is it any greater crime to offer a carpenter less than a living wage than it is to offer a farmer less than a living price? Under the law of the land, one is a crime and one is not.

But, as I've said, I'm not too staunch a believer in solving farm problems by Government action, except possibly around the fringes. Certainly not until I can be shown greater effort on the part of farmers to solve them on their own. For example, let's take a look at margarine. If there was ever a case where our farmers were confused, inept and bemused by a slogan, this is it. In a country like ours, nothing is more important than a diversified agriculture. We have got to increase the use of livestock on our farms. Anything that retards or discourages diversification is bad for the farmers and bad for Canada. To me, allowing the sale of margarine was an unmixed disaster.

And if you had not hoodwinked yourselves with a so-called principle, margarine would not be driving butter off our tables today. You'd have risen up in wrath and forced Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to follow Quebec's example and ban the sale of this butter substitute. Instead you contented yourself in preventing it from being sold colored.

No product in recent years had the benefit of as much free advertising as margarine. City newspapers whooped it up on their editorial pages. One would have thought there was a great public clamor for it. And what has happened? Well for one thing, the manufacturers are spending huge sums in advertising it, forcing a public acceptance of it. And what are the farmers doing to hold the fort for butter? Nothing. The finest food man can eat is being slowly driven out by an inferior substitute.

Where It Belongs

Thousands of pounds more butter would be consumed in Winnipeg every week by one simple step — force the restaurants to provide at least one ounce of butter with each meal served. They cut it so thin that the portion will barely cover half a slice of bread. Not only does that reduce consumption, it accustoms people to eating less butter. Why don't the farmers impose a one-cent-per-pound tax on the butter they produce and use it to promote its sale, and drive margarine back where it belongs, into cartons labelled shortening.

We worry about an egg surplus, rush madly out after a floor price. We try to hold an export market that doesn't belong to us, and ignore a much better market right here at home. Let's get some money together and educate the Canadian people to eat the kind of breakfast they should eat. Bacon and eggs, lots of buttered toast and coffee or milk or tea. Increase the consumption of eggs by as little as one egg per person per week in Canada and the surplus egg problem disappears into thin air. In the process you go a long way toward solving the bacon problem as well.

What you have to do is forget about Adam Smith and understand that demand is something that is created by men by means that are readily discoverable. And understand another thing — if the farmers themselves don't undertake to do the job, nobody else is going to do it for you.

They are all frying fish of their own. Why do the people of Canada consume huge quantities of prepared breakfast food daily? Because the manufacturers have created the demand. Why do people eat margarine? Because the manufacturers are spending hundreds of thousands of dollars creating a demand for it. Why do your children plaster their toast with jam? Because the demand for jam was created. Why don't they use honey? Because in part far too much honey is disgracefully merchandized in unattractive tins. It is extractable only with a meat ax. It is messy and hard to spread.

Front, flash, color all count for a great deal today. So does obvious faith in a product. I suggest to you that all this uproar over surpluses is creating in the public mind a belief that the stuff is no good. And if the producers don't believe in the product enough to boast about it, what can you expect from the consumers? That's the kind of a morass the law of supply and demand has led you into.

What Western farmers need today far more than floor prices is a transmutation of the kind of spirit that gave us the Wheat Pools — courage, imagination that bordered on the daring, vigor to go out and do a job that had to be done. After all, the grain growers in the beginning taxed themselves a couple of cents a bushel to build their elevators.

One-tenth of the original vigor and imagination of the Wheat Pools, applied to the marginal surplus problems today would solve those problems; of that I have not the slightest doubt. That vigor and imagination would raise a million dollars in a matter of weeks and it would embark at once on the greatest promotion campaign to create a demand in Canada for our surpluses the country has ever seen. It would do the same next year and the year after, and long before that we'd be intensifying our efforts to produce rather than curtail-

ing production.

And what about wheat itself? I haven't said much about wheat because our wheat farmers have got the law of supply and demand thoroughly rinsed out of their thinking. As a result, the greatest forward step in our generation was taken with the signing of the British wheat contracts and the International Wheat Agreement. To me, the overwhelmingly vital fact about the agreements, a fact that for outweighs any consideration of price, is this:

Our government has been forced to recognize the fact that

in the kind of world we live in, with its war created dislocation of all trade and commerce and means of settling accounts, it must accept the main responsibility for getting our wheat surplus into the hands of its ultimate consumers. This world cannot be operated with abstract ideals, even when they have some claim of valid practicality. Far less can it be operated by an abstract ideal whose validity was confined almost entirely to the period before which it was propounded, 175 years ago.

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A new plow to beat the long snow blockade

WINNIPEG.—The 600-acre Assiniboine park in Winnipeg, particularly in winter, is not the place where you would normally expect an important agricultural development to take place. But it did this winter and as a result life on a prairie farm in winters to come is likely to be a lot pleasanter than it has been so far.

The development is a midget-sized rotary snow-plow that is attached to the rear of a tractor and gets its power from the power take-off. At first thought, a plow behind a tractor doesn't seem very practical, which is probably why nobody thought to try the idea out before. By tradition, the plows are always attached to the front of tractors, trucks and railway engines.

The story goes back to Oxbow, Sask., 30 years ago and a small boy named Sam Sair, who had to fight his way through snowbanks nose high to get to school. Over a great area of Saskatchewan, communal life comes to a near stop in January and February because blocked farmsteads and side roads prevent farmers from getting into town. It was ever thus.

So when Sair, now a Winnipeg tire dealer, saw the tiny plow in the machine shop of a friend in North Dakota he remembered Oxbow and snow and grabbed the Canadian rights on the spot. Last summer he built a hundred machines. One was sold to the Winnipeg parks board on trial. Used through

The Saskatchewan Government operates two ski-equipped airplane ambulances which last year flew more than 850 patients into hospital. Many of these were citizens who could not get off their farms because of snow-bound roads.

The loneliness and isolation of prairie farms in winter when there is a lot of snow is one factor which is impelling many farmers with young families to live in towns. That of course reduces the number of animals that can be kept to zero.

In south-eastern Saskatchewan this winter, one 70-year-old livestock producer had to ride horse-back five miles to hitch a truck ride into to get to an important livestock meeting.

In recent years many farmers have rigged up plow attachments for their tractors. These, however, have not worked too well. Once a drift is established it can be dug out. But in the process a pile is made which acts as a snow fence to make a bigger drift the next time the snow falls.

To overcome this difficulty, a Saskatoon firm devised a much larger rotary job than the one used in Winnipeg. It was sold to "snow-plow" clubs of farmers living along a road. Eight or 10 farmers would put up \$200 each and use the plow co-operatively to keep their road open. But where settlement is sparse the cost was a discouraging factor.

Nevertheless this company did a large business through its clubs. It has also interested a

Another Farm and Ranch First!

First to give its readers the facts on sprinklered irrigation, on installing home plumbing, on the truth about 2,4-D, the Farm and Ranch takes pride in telling you about a new, low-priced snow plow that works from a tractor power-take-off.

the big park last winter, it not only kept the main roads open, with ease, but kept secondary paths free of snow that had never been kept open before.

The miniature rotary plow has a worm gear and a blower which work off the power-take-off. The plow itself is offset the rear wheel and a sharp edge knifes into the snow, forcing it into the worm gear. The gear pulverizes the snow and pushes it into the blower which blows the fine particles clear of the road.

The significance for the farmers in the new gadget is this: It will sell for around \$400. At low cost it will enable the farmers to keep their side roads open. How serious the problem of drifted side roads is can be illustrated by this fact:

number of municipalities in its equipment. That is another phase of the snow problem. Many, Prairie municipalities have grief enough trying to pay for roads and schools without buying \$25,000 snow plows, and as much as \$400 a day to operate them.

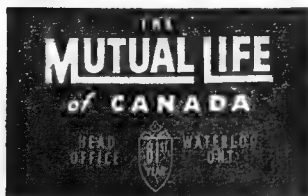
The appearance of these low-cost plows cannot help but change the whole picture. The Winnipeg parks board is highly enthusiastic about the performance of the Sair plow. If the usual pattern is followed, it will not be long before all the implement companies, and probably the elevator companies, have a line to snow plows to add to their other lines.

● Do not be breakin' a shin on a stool that's not in your way. —Irish Proverb

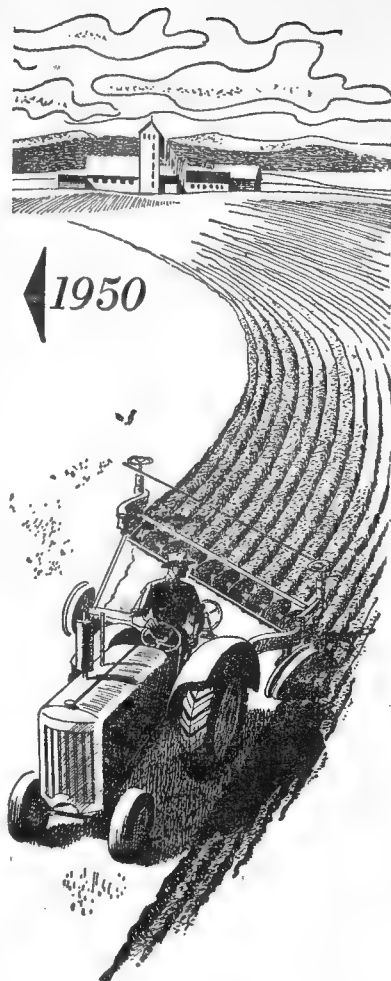


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rolled westward

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LIFE INSURANCE AT LOW NET COST



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LIFE INSURANCE AT LOW NET COST

Are crossbred cattle better? Here are some early reports

By CLAUDE GIFFORD and RAY ANDERSON
(Condensed from Farm Journal)

CROSSBRED beef cattle can make you more money than cattle of one breed — sometimes.

Eight years of cross-breeding trials at Miles City, Mont., show that. Compared with purebred Herefords, three different crosses gained faster; weighed more at weaning and market age, and graded higher.

What the Miles City cattlemen did was this: they bred some of their purebred Herefords to purebred Shorthorn bulls. The heifers from this cross were mated with purebred Aberdeen-Angus bulls; and the heifers from this cross were bred to purebred Hereford bulls. The three generations were tested two years and compared to purebred Herefords.

"All the bulls with known production records produced better crossbreds than they did purebreds," says Bradford Knapp, Jr., who's been in charge of the work. "The crossbred females were good milkers and excellent range cows and mothers: the calves from the crossbreds benefited as much from that as from the fact they were crossbreds themselves."

But right now Miles City is trying another method. They're building up high-producing lines *within breeds*.

When these high-producing lines are developed, they can be mated with each other within the breed.

How these linebreds will compare with crossbreds remains to be seen. Right now, it appears that crossing lines *within breeds* won't give as much "kick" as crossing these same outstanding lines *between breeds*. But they'll know more about that later.

Meantime, the cross-breeding results are worth any cattle-

man's attention. (For a detailed account write for USDA's new circular No. 810.) Briefly, here's how the crossbreds outdid the purebreds:

The first generation ($\frac{1}{2}$ Hereford, $\frac{1}{2}$ Shorthorn) weighed more all along, gained faster, and got more from their feed. The second generation ($\frac{1}{2}$ Angus, $\frac{1}{4}$ Shorthorn, $\frac{1}{4}$ Hereford) weighed more, graded $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grade higher, sold for a higher price, and returned a net of \$11 and \$14 more per head the two years. The third generation ($\frac{5}{8}$ Hereford, $\frac{1}{4}$ Angus, $\frac{1}{8}$ Shorthorn) weighed 60 to 100 pounds more at weaning and 105 to 135 pounds more at market time the two years. They graded higher and returned a net of \$21 and \$35 more per head.

The crossbred cows also raised more calves than the purebreds.

However, there are three things to consider before you go into the crossbred business:

1. Be sure your cows are fenced in so they get bred by the right bull.

2. If you sell feeders, establish direct contact with the buyer, and let him know their background. Crossbreds usually bring less on the open market than feeders of uniform color. (If you're the buyer, it's just as important for you to know the ranchman and his cattle. If you raise your own calves, of course, there's no problem.)

3. There's not so much danger of the price being knocked down on the fat market. But if you feed crossbreds, it's still a good idea for you to know your cattle buyer—and for him to know you.

Snowbound in March



Bob Cantelon, Box 360, Camrose, sent us this shot which fits nicely in with our story on the new rotary snow-plow.

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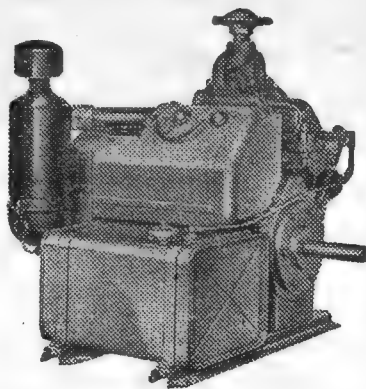
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Prairie wheat producers paid \$50,000,000 to subsidize bread

By J. H. WESSON,
President Saskatchewan Wheat Pool

IN view of the strong differ-
ences of opinion regarding
the success or failure of the
U.K.-Canada Contract, the
complete control of marketing
wheat since 1943, and whether
under the policy, the farmers
have lost money, it is interest-
ing to take note of exactly
what happened starting in Sep-
tember, 1943, and continuing
up to the present time.

What happened with wheat
marketing, starting in Septem-
ber, 1943, and what is the posi-
tion at the present time? In
September, 1943, the Wheat
Board was authorized by Or-
der-in-Council to take over on
account of the Crown, all exist-
ing visible wheat supplies, most
of which were in the hands of
the private grain trade and ele-
vator companies, some of
which were controlled by the
Wheat Board, delivered by far-
mers to the 1941, 1942, 1943
accounts. This wheat amount-
ed to approximately 300 million
bushels and was taken over at
the existing market price on
that day, \$1.23 and a fraction,
to be used for purposes of
mutual aid to Great Britain and
to supply domestic require-
ments in Canada.

On September 28, 1943, the
futures market in Winnipeg
was closed and the Wheat
Board became the exclusive
agent for marketing Western
Canadian wheat. The initial
payment was set at \$1.25. It
is obvious, therefore, that all
wheat in existence on farms
became the property of the
Wheat Board at some future
date, after September 28, 1943.
In the two years between 1943
and 1945, wheat became in
short supply in the U.S. and
during the two years the Com-
modity Credit Corporation im-
ported almost 200 million bush-
els of wheat from Canada at
prices varying from \$1.25 a
bushel to \$1.55.

During 1944 the Wheat
Board was authorized by Or-
der-in-Council to acquire a fur-
ther 100 million bushels of
wheat being marketed by the
Wheat Board for the Western
farmer. This wheat was taken
over for the Crown at the exist-
ing level of \$1.43, which was
the market price being secured
by the Canadian Wheat Board
in shipping wheat to the U.S.

It should be noted that the
first 300 million bushels taken
over by the Wheat Board and
the later acquisition of 100 mil-
lion bushels was taken over by
the Wheat Board for the Crown
to be used for mutual aid to
Britain and maybe some other
countries and to fill domestic
requirements in Canada. All of
this wheat was paid for by the
taxpayers of Canada and the
only money retrieved for the
treasury was the amount of

wheat that went into domestic
consumption at 77 $\frac{3}{8}$ cents a
bushel. The selling price on
domestic wheat remained at
77 $\frac{3}{8}$ cents a bushel to domes-
tic millers until February 17,
1947, so that when in the year
1945 the Government declared
a flat price of \$1.55 to Great
Britain and to all other import-
ing countries for that year, the
initial payment to the Western
farmer remaining at \$1.25, the
Wheat Board sold to domestic
millers all their requirements
at \$1.25 from which millers
later got a drawback from the
treasury down to 77 $\frac{3}{8}$ cents.

However, it is obvious that
in the year 1945, when the price
was a flat \$1.55 to Great Brit-
ain and to all other countries
and in 1946 the Agreement
with Great Britain remained
at \$1.55 and Class 2 wheat to
other countries at a higher lev-
el, the 30c a bushel difference
between the minimum price of
\$1.55 and \$1.25 received by the
farmer and paid for by the mil-
lers at the same price, the dif-
ference represented a subsidy
of 30c a bushel paid by the
wheat growers to the bread
consumers in Canada during
the period between March 1,
1945 and February 17, 1947.

It is estimated that the am-
ount of domestic disappear-
ance in these two years exceed-
ed 160 million bushels. If,
therefore, the Dominion Gov-
ernment will realize the rea-
sonableness of the Pool's re-
quest that if Canadian consum-
ers of bread were to be subsid-
ized down to 77 $\frac{3}{8}$ cents a bush-
el, they should be subsidized
all the way by the treasury of
Canada and not partly by the
treasury and partly by the
Western wheat producers. The
sum which ought to be paid
from the treasury to the Wheat
Board fund will be approxi-
mately 50 million dollars. The
Wheat Pools believe that this
adjustment should be made, in
addition to which the Pools al-
so believe that the "having re-
gard to" clause in the U.K.-
Canada Wheat Agreement
should not be lost sight of and
some adjustment ought to be
made on an agreement between
the two Governments to aug-

(Continued on page 15)



"Junior's in charge of half-pints."

Wide interest shown in farrowing center

PIGS, pigs, pigs! Everybody wants pigs—that is, weanling pigs. The sad part of it is there are not enough to go around, and they cannot be shipped to the United States, unless each weanling carries with it, purebred papers, showing its registration in the animal kingdom of "blue bloods." This is the story that comes from the Co-operative Farrowing Center (pig hatchery), at Morris, Manitoba.

It is doubtful if any similar small agricultural project has created as wide an interest as the establishment of the Red River Farrowing Center. Literally hundreds of letters are being received from every province of Canada, and from at least 12 states south of the border. In other words, the interest extends from coast to coast and from the northern fringe of agriculture in Canada to as far north as the southern portion of Illinois, according to those associated with the activities of the Farrowing Center. Stories have publicized the venture in papers, farm journals, and various other periodicals across Canada, the United States, Australia, South

Africa and in the United Kingdom. The interest in a few farmers in Manitoba starting a pig farrowing center has almost overwhelmed those associated with its activities.

Those associated with the project, such as F. W. Hamilton, head of the Livestock Depart-

ment of Manitoba Pool Elevators, have expressed surprise, particularly in view of the fact that from the beginning it was publicized as an experiment and the practicability of the venture would not be determined for at least one year. Despite the emphasizing of this fact, and announcing that some 70 sows would furnish weanling pigs for the member farmers in the surrounding vicinity, orders for young pigs continue to pour in.

Mr. Hamilton welcomes and appreciates the keen interest in the project, but is surprised that people as far distant as Iowa, Illinois and Montana, send a blanket order for as many as 3,600 weanling pigs.

● Prudence keeps life safe but it does not often make it happy.

—Samuel Johnson.

(Continued from page 14)

ment the five-year pool for its final payment, the source of these funds to be agreed upon by the two Governments concerned.

Two Dollar a Bushel Settlement

There are some farm organizations who believe that funds should be made available by the Government to make a final settlement on the basis of \$2.00 per bushel on all wheat delivered to the Wheat Board during the 5-year period August 1st, 1945 to July 31st, 1950.

Let us see what would be involved in this kind of a settlement. \$1.75 a bushel has already been paid on all deliveries including the 1945-46 crop and that figure continues to be the Wheat Board's initial payment. I would estimate that the sales of wheat during the present year at the \$2.00 basis to Great Britain and for domestic consumption, along with the sales under the terms of the International Wheat Agreement, plus Class 2 wheat sales, ought to leave the Wheat Board in a position to make final payment of approximately 5 cents a bushel.

If this estimate proves to be correct, the total payment would be \$1.80. Sufficient money would have to be made available to pay 20 cents a bushel on estimated deliveries of wheat to the Wheat Board throughout the 5-year period of 1 billion 400 million bushels. This would involve a payment from the treasury of Canada of \$280,000,000.00.



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JOHN DEERE dealers will soon have a new John Deere Combine—the No. 65—on display. At your first opportunity, see this great new combine. After comparing it feature for feature with other combines, you'll agree it's the top pull-type combine value for the large-acreage grain grower.

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You'll find the No. 65 is basically the same, from the platform on back, as the famous John Deere No. 55 Self-Propelled Combine. Tremendous capacity in feeding, threshing, separating, and cleaning units insures big daily acreage and more grain saved. The 56 H.P. Hercules engine has power to spare in the heaviest crop; the toughest threshing. As in the No. 55, the engine is on top of the combine for better balance, greater field stability, and greater ease of servicing. Engine is regularly equipped with self-starter.

The 45-bushel grain tank can be emptied standing still or on the go in 1-1/2 minutes or less.

Freedom from unnecessary weight insures light draft—a two-plow tractor handles the No. 65 easily in practically all field conditions.

Watch for your John Deere dealer's announcement of the No. 65—then see it!



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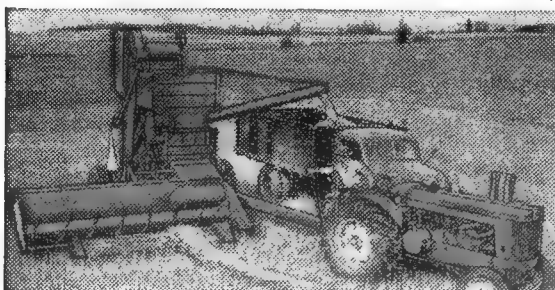
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Forty-three years of research have uncovered hundreds of uses for Nickel in the United States and other countries. Now Nickel exports bring in millions of U.S. dollars yearly. These dollars help pay the wages of the 14,000 Nickel employees in Canada and also help pay Canadian railwaymen, lumbermen, iron and steel workers and other men and women making supplies for the Nickel mines, smelters and refineries.

IN EVERY LIFE

Canadian Nickel



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Great progress in water projects was made on Prairies in 1949

FARMERS and communities constructed 5,238 water development projects in the Prairie Provinces in 1949, with assistance from the P.F.R.A. 4,720 of these were dugouts. 310 were dams for stockwatering and domestic purposes and 208 were irrigation projects. Of the total 58 were community projects; the balance were individual or neighbour schemes. About 14 million cubic yards of earth were excavated in the construction of these projects. 35,000 cubic yards of rock and gravel were used. They will store about 50,000 acre feet of water.

Somewhat over 4,000 of the projects were constructed by farmers of Saskatchewan. Manitobans accounted for 500, and Albertans for 700.

Development by watersheds was emphasized in the distribution of the community schemes. The Hand Hills watershed of Alberta lying adjacent to the town of Hanna, and drained chiefly by the Berry and Sounding Creeks received three reservoirs. One with a capacity of 5,000 acre feet of storage was constructed on Dead Fish Creek, which is a tributary of Berry Creek, west of Cessford, Alberta. Another with a capacity of 750 acre feet was built on the east branch of the Berry Creek east of Rose Lynn. The third was built on Sounding Creek north of Cereal, with a capacity of 5,600 acre feet. Extensive irrigation development with sprinkler equipment is expected to be established below these three reservoirs.

The Wood River watershed adjacent to the town of Gravelbourg in southwestern Saskatchewan received several reservoirs. One at Summercove

south of Mankota stores 1,500 acre feet of water; another at Admiral on Notukeu Creek stores 1,100 acre feet; one designed for flood irrigation near Bateman distributes water over 500 acres of irrigable land. A number of smaller reservoirs and dugouts supplement these larger units.

Southeastern Saskatchewan benefits from reservoirs on Auburnton Creek and at Chapleau Lake. Others are spotted on Fahlman Creek near Regina, Avonlea Creek near Forward, Thunder Creek near Moose Jaw and Brightwater Creek near Hanley. In Alberta scattered projects were completed near Taber, on Squaw Coulee southwest of High River, and on Serviceberry Creek southwest of Drumheller.

Manitoba plans fruit show

MANITOBA'S fruit show will be re-instituted in the province this summer, it was decided by delegates to the 52nd annual convention of the Manitoba Horticultural Association. The shows will be circulated among Brandon, Winnipeg and Dauphin.

The convention further decided to enlarge the Manitoba Home Grounds Competition to cover the whole of the province, with farmsteads also being eligible for competition.

Fin de Siecle

The sorry world is sighing now;
La Grippe is at the door;
And many folks are dying now
Who never died before.

Newton Mackintosh



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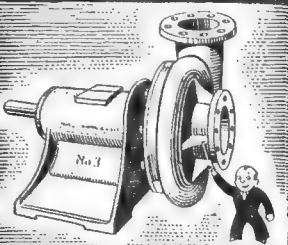
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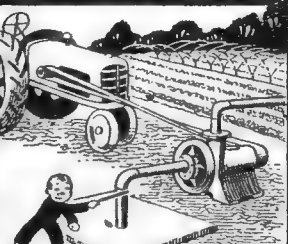


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**MASTER TURBINE
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"City pressure on your farm
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Ignoring some basic facts the Cattle growers sprout wings!

(Brooks Bulletin)

THE Western Stock Growers' Association, at its annual meeting held in Calgary early in February, passed a resolution opposing all government interference in the marketing of farm products, as well as all subsidies, floor prices, etc. Another resolution was passed strongly supporting free trade and open markets.

Since then the executive secretary of the association, Kenneth Coppock, has written a newspaper article rather loftily acclaiming the stand taken by the association and belittling the efforts of other farm organizations, notably the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, who are seeking the establishment of floor prices on farm products. He holds up the stockmen as a valorous band of free men raising high the banner of liberty in a world gone mad with socialism. We wonder if their halos don't hurt!

Says Mr. Coppock; "debate on the resolution was spirited, for some were still confused by the propaganda and misty thinking disseminated by other agricultural organizations, notably the senior organization centered at Ottawa, that somehow security is to be cherished more than individual freedom. This association took the stand regardless of future consequences,

in favor of freedom, and in so doing, in my judgment, has given leadership to all those individuals and groups who see the mistake of following the road to security, subsidy, production control, high taxation and eventual ruin."

Mebbe so, but why be so gosh dern sanctimonious about it all!!

But let's get down from Mount Parnassus and look into this beef cattle business. The prices are currently around \$20 to \$24 a cwt. for steers, which is a pretty good return. The main reason for such prices is that surplus production has been going to the United States at a rate of around 400,000 head a year. Beef prices in that country are quite high, even in the face of a large cattle population — around 80 million head.

U.S. Floors

Now the American government farm policy is based on the providing of substantial floor prices for agricultural products. This has resulted in generally high prices for the whole range of farm products.

So the proud, freedom-loving Western Canadian stock grower is riding high on price levels created by the American government farm subsidy policy!

If government subsidies, production controls, and security measures of a similar nature "lead to high taxation and ev-

entual ruin", the United States is headed thataway, and, Mr. Coppock, your people are tied in with them!

Without the United States market our stock growers would be in a most unfortunate position. In the world market the Argentinian ranchers can turn out fine beef at about half the Canadian prices. The U.S. market is our only hope. If 400,000 beef cattle were backed up on the domestic market our stock growers growing industry would be in bad shape.

In the 1920's the United States congress passed the Hawley-Smoot and Fordney-McCumber acts which shot up tariffs against many imports including cattle. As a result Canadian exports of beef stuff to the U.S.A. dwindled to a trickle and the industry came close to complete ruination. If anything like that should recur, say through the election of a Republican administration, the Western Canadian stock growing industry would be flat on its fanny.

More Resolutions

Now about the free trade resolution: the farm people of Western Canada have been passing such resolutions for sixty years and what have they got from them all? Exactly nothing! They can keep on passing similar resolutions for another sixty years with the same results.

No nation in the whole history of the world, having chosen a policy of industrialism, has ever deliberately gone back on that policy or committed any act which might militate against industrial progress. Industrialism means more employment, more wealth, more prosperity and greater strength.

Japan, in eighty years, developed industrialism to the extent that she was prepared to go to war with the United States.

Soviet Russia knew that she had to industrialize quickly or go under. During two "five year plans" the Russian people were forced to undergo deprivations and sufferings beyond our conception, in order that the objective should be achieved.

After World War 1 Canada decided to become an industrial nation. The Dominion was thus able, when World War 2 broke out, to make a contribution in the way of war materials and munitions to an extent that probably enabled Great Britain to stay in the conflict.

The stock growers can pass resolutions for free trade from now until Resurrection Day. But no federal government will ever allow important Canadian industry to be seriously damaged through tariff reductions. It is time the western farm people took a realistic view of the situation as it exists. Passing free trade resolutions is merely going through impotent gestures.

No, He's Not for Sale



Red light against butter

(From the Lethbridge Herald)

FARM folks who have been getting up for years and years half an hour or so earlier to milk the cows so that the folks in the towns and cities might have their butter may as well sleep a bit longer. The red light is against them.

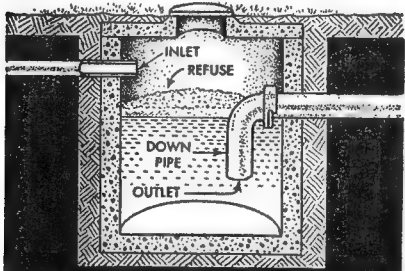
The other day Agriculture Minister Gardiner stated that the Government is going to offer surplus butter which it bought as a price support measure, for what it can get for it. A lot of city newspapers have pounced upon this announcement to prove the utter nonsense of governments trying to support prices of agricultural products—though these same papers didn't mind a bit when the Government, during the war, put ceilings on wheat and bread and beef and butter to keep prices down for the benefit of consumers.

Farmers may as well know that the average urban consumer doesn't care a rap about them other than that farm commodity supplies shall be plentiful and cheap. The answer to that, then, is to take a bit of a production holiday, which a good proportion of farmers today are in a financial position to do.

There won't be as much money in farm pocketbooks with which to buy the output of Canadian factories, it is true. But the city consumer, who is the producer of the goods the farmer buys, doesn't think about that angle until it suddenly develops that there's a surplus of factory goods because farmers are not buying—just as there is now a butter surplus. Then a mighty howl goes up. In the meantime consumers want their food at the cheapest possible price—margarine, for instance.

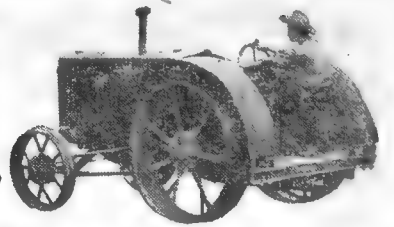
We rather imagine farm producers in Canada have about reached the stage where they're ready to teach a very important lesson.

DOWN PIPE ON CESSPOOL ELIMINATES CLOGGING



WHEN a cesspool is drained directly from the surface of the water, the drain tile is likely to become clogged with muck, causing the cesspool to back up and overflow. To remedy this condition, install a down pipe on the end of the drain so that the open end of the pipe is at least 6 in. from the bottom of the cesspool. In this way, only clear water is drained off, the solid matter floating to the top of the water where it decomposes. Be sure that the horizontal run of the tile is below frost level.

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Spun-in rod bearings run cooler, wear crankshaft less. Easy to adjust through big side covers.

✓ Oil-cushioned clutch sealed against dust, continuously oiled from engine pressure. Double-disk type, adjustable from outside.

✓ Long-life transmission bearings, taper-roller type.

Adjustable from outside by simply removing shims. Short, sturdy shafts.

✓ Double-life differential and final drive. Simply reverse shafts and sprockets to renew working surfaces if ever needed.

✓ Double roller-chain final drive costs more to make—worth more in extra durability, adjustability for wear, and ease of replacement.

✓ Triple-life steering gear gets new wearing surfaces by turning worm wheel, from outside. Operates in warm transmission oil.

Plow and disk twice as many acres per day. Save half your time, half your labor cost in heavy tillage. That's what you can do with the "LA," compared with a 2-plow tractor. What's more, the "LA" actually takes less fuel and upkeep per acre than smaller tractors. Get all these savings...plus the gains of work done more promptly...plus easy handling and optional hydraulic control for still faster, better work.

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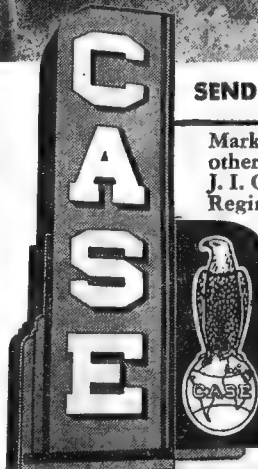
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Larger 2-plow "SC" | <input type="checkbox"/> Forage harvester |
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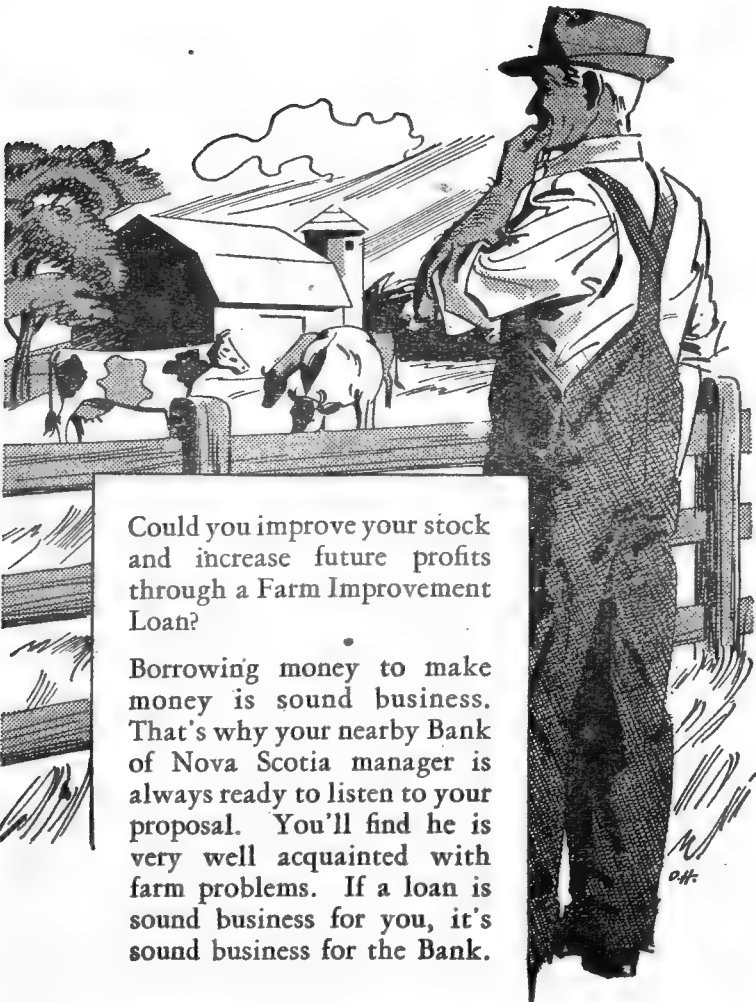
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Garden peas for early planting

PEAS are a favorite vegetable in all gardens. The first objective is to get them producing as early as possible. The earliest varieties are, therefore, given prominence in the variety tests conducted at the Experimental Station, Morden, Man., says Charles Walkof.

In additons to the pleasure of having green peas early in the summer, the use of quickly maturing sorts is important in the successful culture of this vegetable on the prairies. Peas grow best in cool and damp weather. They produce bigger yields and a finer flavoured vegetable under these conditions than if the weather is hot and dry. Accordingly, they should be planted early in order to take advantage of the cool temperatures that are most frequent in the spring season. The first seedings should be made as soon as the garden soil is dry enough to be worked. This may be done as early as April 17. The soil is usually cool at this time of season and seed rotting can occur, if germination does not commence immediately. Treating the seed, prior to planting with Arasan or Spergon, is desirable to check such deterioration.

The Alaska pea is a smooth-seeded, old-time standby that is very early and has fair quality. It was thought at one time that smooth-seeded varieties had greater resistance to late spring frosts than the wrinkled-seeded kinds. However, this does not always apply. The Laxali pea has considerable frost-resistance and its seed is quite wrinkled. It is a desirable early and high quality variety. Little Marvel continues as an early favourite. It is a heavy yielder with dwarf plants.

Does a farm garden pay?

A GOOD farm garden is a prime essential. The quick-freeze method of processing home-grown vegetables, now available to the farmers with the establishment of cold storage locker plants in many rural areas, has increased the potential value of the farm garden. A good garden will yield a greater return per acre than any other farm crop.

Records from Illustration Station farms in Manitoba, says B. J. Gorby, of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon, indicate that the value of farm vegetables, consumed at home and sold when a surplus exists,

varies from \$100 to \$150 per farm. Their value, at wholesale market prices, is shown to be two to three per cent of the total net farm income.

These figures may seem low, but the true value of home grown vegetables cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. When there is no farm garden, fresh vegetables are too frequently absent from the family diet. Should it become necessary to purchase the quantities of fresh vegetables that a good garden would supply, the cost at retail prices would readily exceed six to nine per cent of the net farm income. Furthermore, fresh vegetables direct from the garden are superior in quality to those obtainable on the market.

Don't drown your concrete

TOO much water is often used when mixing concrete.

Think of a brick wall. Here large pieces of baked clay (bricks) are held together with mortar. A mortar that is too "sloppy" oozes out, and a weak wall will result. In many ways, concrete is similar to a brick wall. Coarse material is held together by mortar. The mortar in this case is a mixture of sand, Portland cement, and water. This is mixed along with the coarse material all in the one operation.

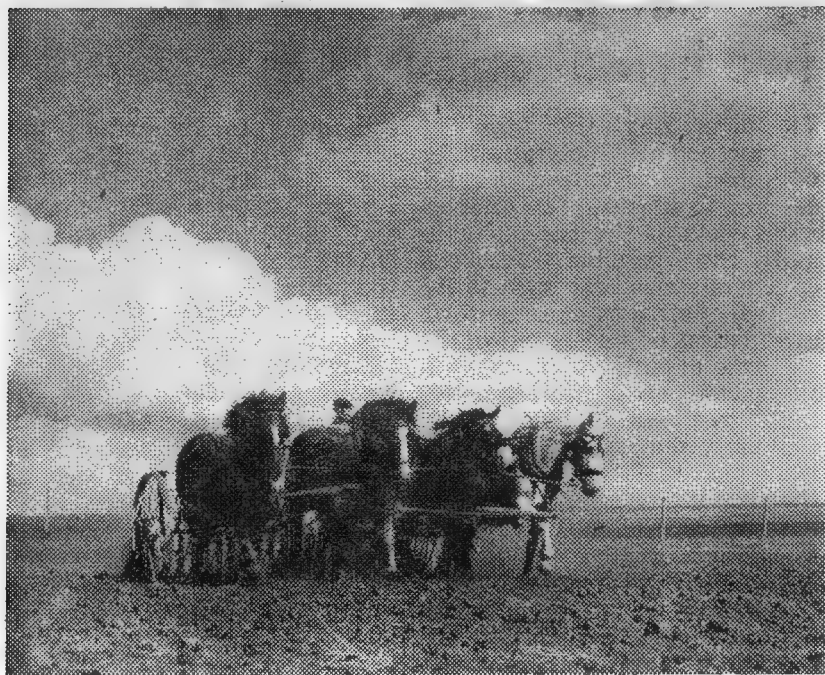
The strength of the mixture when it has "set", will depend upon the amount of water used in relation to the cement. Note this point. It is the amount of water used in relation to the cement that is so important.

The dealer from whom you buy your cement will be able to get useful bulletins on mixing and using concrete for you. Ask for "Quality Concrete" and "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete". These are published by the Portland Cement Association.

It pays to screen pit-run gravel. Then use the coarse and fine materials according to the directions. If too much fine material is used in relation to the coarse material, more cement will be required. At the Swift Current Station, most pit-run gravel contains too much sand. It was found that a man's wages could be paid screening the gravel. A good workman would handle enough material in an hour to save nearly one sack of cement.

Properly graded aggregates (sand and gravel), the right amount of water and cement, will give a dense and strong concrete at a minimum cost.

On the Land



Bob Cantelon, Box 360, Camrose, got this nice picture of what will soon be a common sight all over the West.

Wireworm control

EVERY year many crops on summerfallow are severely damaged by wireworms. They are most troublesome in the medium and light soils of the open prairies. Climatic and soil conditions are favourable for the survival of this pest in Southwest Saskatchewan, but farming practices can be planned to increase or decrease the damage.

Farming practices such as continuous cropping, poor weed control on summerfallow, irregular use of summerfallow, and grass grown for more than three years, will result in building up wireworm infestations. Wireworm damage is more severe when poor seed is used, when seed beds are too dry and loose, when seeding is too deep, or in general when conditions for germination and growth are unsatisfactory.

Regular summerfallow at least every third year, kept free of volunteer grain and grass from mid-June to the end of July, prevents wireworm increase, and over a period of years will reduce wireworm numbers.

Wireworm damage can be reduced by providing a firm, moist seed bed, by the use of good seed, seeding not over three inches deep, followed by heavy packing.

Chemical seed dressings containing gamma benzene hexachloride (gamma BHC) are now available for the protection of cereal crops from wireworm damage. Because of the cost of these materials, they are chiefly recommended for use with wheat being seeded as the first crop on severely infested rebroken grassland or summerfallow. The cost is expected to be \$1.50 to \$2.00 per acre at 1950 prices.

A rate of one ounce of gamma BHC per acre is recommended for the most economical control.

The actual amount of dressing required per bushel of seed will vary with the rate of seeding and the strength of gamma isomer of BHC in the dressing. Experiments indicate that the above rate reduces the wireworm numbers about 70 per cent and reduces damage to about 5 per cent. Wheat yields have been increased as much as 10 bushels per acre in severely infested fields. One treatment should be effective for 5 or more years, except in the more severely infested fields. The subsequent use of cultural measures recommended above will prevent wireworms from again building up serious infestations.

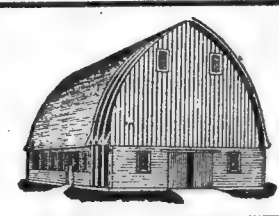
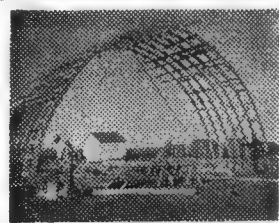
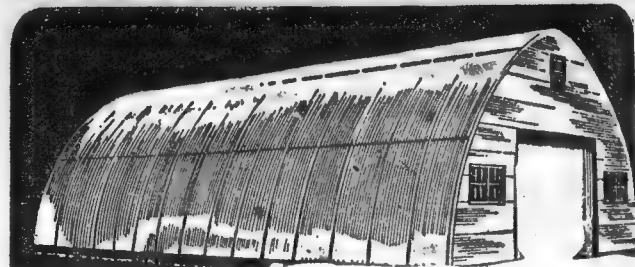
Scab on apples can be prevented.

FARMERS who have a few apple trees in orchard or garden or back yard frequently are bothered by the apple scab fungus, so W. E. Brentzel, plant pathologist at the N.D.A.C. Experiment station, has remedies which he recommends. (Plant pathologist really means "plant doctor".)

You'll notice that the scab fungus begins very early in the summer, when the green leaves first begin to swell the buds. In the early stages the disease may not be noticed, for the spots are small and not very numerous.

Under wet weather conditions the spots multiply and soon enlarge, causing considerable damage to leaves. Spots also appear on the young fruits, where blemishes remain throughout the season.

At Wisconsin the plant doctors reduced spore infection by spraying the fallen leaves with a spray known as Elgetol, using half a gallon to 100 gallons of water. This must be done, this spraying on the ground, just when the buds swell in the spring. In Wisconsin tests this cut the scab by 90 per cent.



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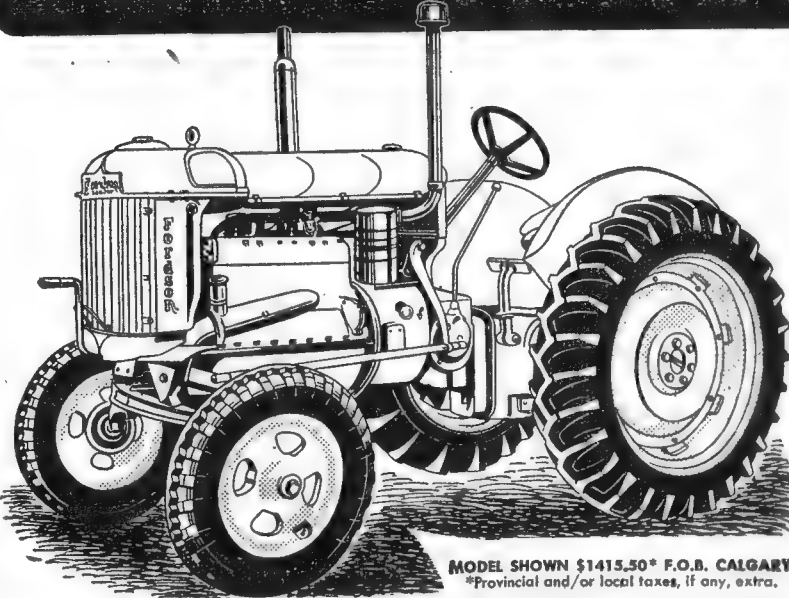
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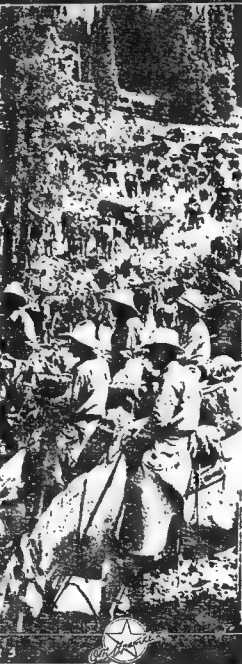
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The dollars and cents of two irrigation systems

IN comparing the sprinkler method of applying water with surface irrigation, it is necessary to consider the comparative costs of the two methods and the possible beneficial effects of sprinkling, such as the control of erosion, more uniform application, better control of the amounts of water applied, as in the case of areas of high water table to these various points. However, the results of studies made in 1949 would indicate that the use of sprinkler irrigation in place of surface irrigation will be limited largely owing to the higher cost.

Sprinkler irrigation compares more favourably with surface methods where the soil is sandy, or the topography is rough, or where the slopes are steep. Another advantage of sprinkling is that it removes largely, though not completely, the necessity for any land levelling.

The main disadvantages of sprinkling as compared with surface irrigation are high initial cost for equipment and high operating cost insofar as prairie conditions are concerned. Other disadvantages are wind interference, a sprinkler system cannot be readily accommodated to a fluctuating water supply, the nozzles become clogged by dirt and debris, and operators get wet, especially where crops are high.

Sprinkling in irrigation farming on the prairies, as practised on the larger irrigation projects, shows greatest promise for the higher-priced crops, such as sugar beets, vegetables, seed crops and possibly pastures where topography does not favour surface irrigation. Sprinkler irrigation also shows promise in the case of higher-priced crops, as a supplement to surface irrigation for special conditions such as germinating shallow seeded crops and moistening the top

soil prior to harvesting root crops.

Surveys made by the Lethbridge Experimental Station and the Dominion Economics Division in 1949, showed that the initial cost for sprinkler systems used in connection with irrigation farming varied from \$3 to \$10 and ranged mainly around \$4 per acre inch of water applied. On the basis of 12 inches of water per acre, the initial cost for equipment amounted to about \$48 per acre.

The cost of applying water by the sprinkler method, including capital charges and operating costs, varied from \$1 to \$3 per

● It is astonishing how soon the whole conscience begins to unravel, if a single stitch is dropped.

—Charles Buxton

acre inch and more, depending mainly on the amount of water applied and the kind of power used. On the basis of 12 inches of irrigation applied during the season, the minimum cost was about \$12 per acre or more.

In comparison, the cost of applying water by surface irrigation may vary from about 15c to 40c per acre inch, depending mainly on the uniformity of slope and the size of irrigating head that may be used efficiently by one man. Under average conditions existing on most projects, the cost of surface irrigation averages around \$3 an acre, but may amount to twice this figure or more on very steep slopes, where only very small irrigating heads may be used.

For the most part, sprinkling did not give any significant increases in yields over surface irrigation, especially where the land was well prepared for spreading water.

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Sprink on the Battle River



Canadian Pacific Railway Photo

Acrobatic Bull



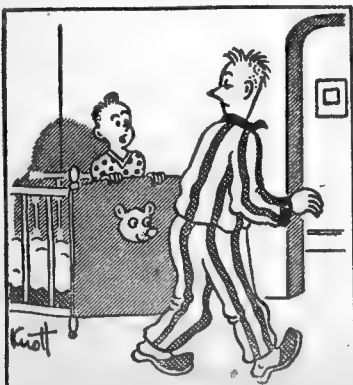
John Protrark of White Creek, Sask., sent us several pictures of his educated bull, which will do a dozen tricks on command.

Prairie Record-breaker

OFFICIAL figures have been released by the Record of Performance Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, for Seymour Nora Ormsby, purebred Holstein owned by H. L. Ahrens, Red Deer, Alta. These credit her with a 365-day production of 28,450 lbs. milk containing 894 lbs. fat. Nora's record was made on twice-a-day milking and is the largest yearly milk yield ever reported in this class in Western Canada and stands third for all time amongst Canadian cows on twice-a-day milking.

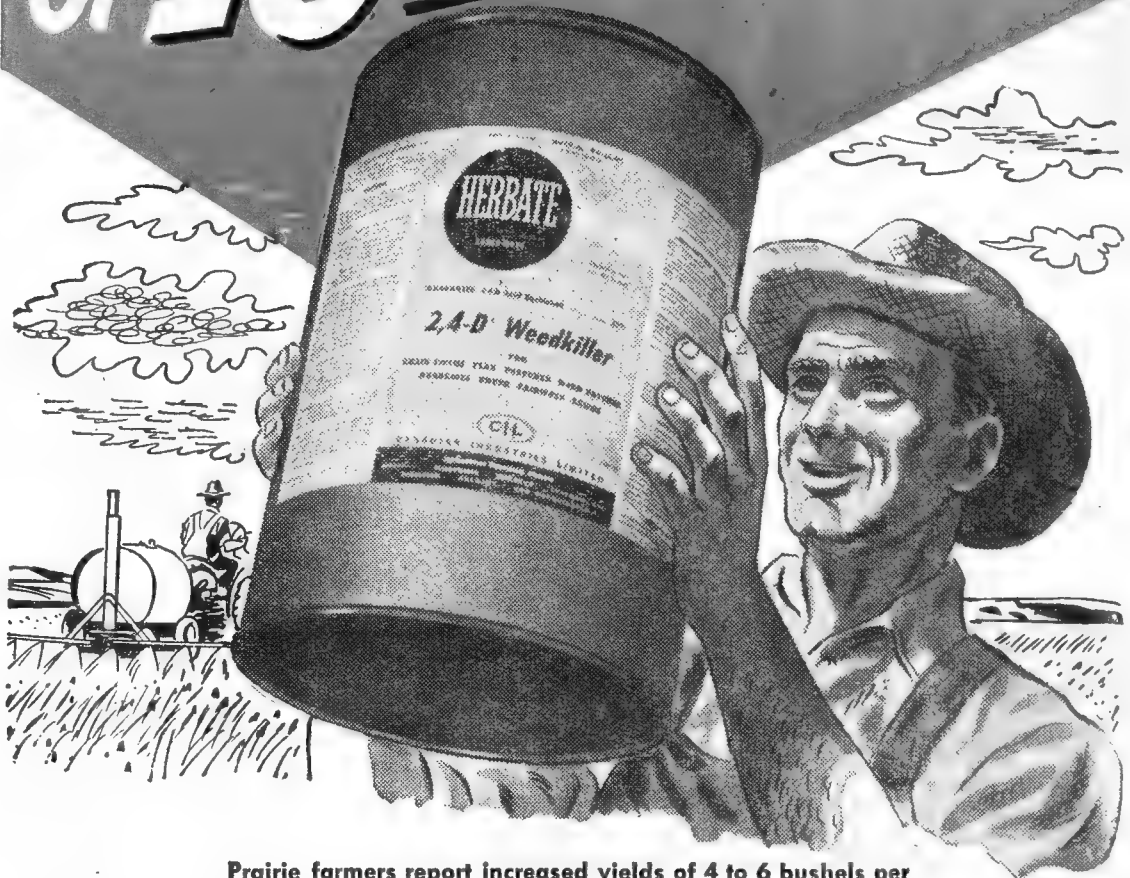
The Canadian champion on twice-a-day milking is Doncrest Peg Top Burke who made her record of 31,935 lbs. milk containing 1,108 lbs. fat in the herd of Mr. E. L. Brown, Stouffville, Ont., in 1945. Peg Top was the world champion on twice-a-day milking until recently when Green Meadows Lily Pabst, a Holstein bred by Fred W. Gobles, Woodstock, Ont., and owned by Merle H. Green, Elsie Mich., completed in the herd of the latter, a record of 32,027 lbs. milk containing 981 lbs. fat. The only other Canadian record to beat Nora was that of 29,052 lbs. milk containing 1,039 lbs. fat made in 1935 by Pontiac Dutchland DeVries in the herd of Byron Rath, Mossley, Ont.

Nora was bred by Charles S. Wiseman, Galahad, Alta., in whose herd she started her record-making test. Calving with twins on January 19th, 1949, she completed the first nine months of her test in the Seymour herd.



"Say, Pop! Why aren't my dreams in technicolor?"

HOW YOU CAN GROW MORE GRAIN for a cost of 10¢ A BUSHEL



Prairie farmers report increased yields of 4 to 6 bushels per acre due to killing out weeds with HERBATE 2,4-D. Yet as little as 36¢ worth of HERBATE is enough to treat an acre ... an average cost of only 7¢ to 10¢ per extra bushel.

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HERBATE 2,4-D COSTS ONLY 36¢ PER ACRE

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WITH OTHER BRANDS

When you buy 2,4-D weed killer, see first how much 2,4-D Acid (in ounces or pounds per gallon) it contains. Read the label carefully and compare the 2,4-D Acid content of HERBATE with other brands. It's HERBATE'S high 2,4-D Acid content that makes it so effective and economical.

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HERBATE 2,4-D

Construction of milk house topic of new dairy bulletin

A SANITARY, well constructed milk house is the subject of the latest pamphlet issued by the Dairy Branch, Manitoba Department of Agriculture.

Entitled "Planning Your Milk House," the bulletin stresses the importance of the milk house in the production of good milk and cream. Four simple sketches show suggested construction details for the milk house, cooling tank, floor plan and simple drain rack.

The plant kingdom boasts a full quota of weird characters, too

By PAUL HUXLEY

CERTAIN plants provide valuable drugs, travel in some cases, eat insects, mice, and minute fish in others, grow in a night, are heavy enough to bear the weight of a man, smother their neighbors, are parasitic, provide milk and supply rubber. Some even display "intelligence" by making birds, passing animals, the sea and the wind disseminate their seed. They also defy gravity in that their juice or sap ascends upwards and sideways without apparent pressure.

The despised uninteresting foxglove provides humanity with digitalis much used in the treatment of heart disease.

From a poppy, opium and its numerous alkaloids, including morphine, are procured and used medicinally. The Deadly Nightshade yields atropin used to dilate a pupil of the human eye.

The willow plant provides a valuable substance called sodium salicylate much used as a preservative and more especially as a remedy for rheumatism and gout.

Birch Syrup

The birch and wintergreen trees yield a useful oil called methyl salicylate, used as an antiseptic and an antirheumatic remedy. The birch tree also yields syrup.

Numerous plants are unable to obtain nitrogen — so necessary for their continued existence — from the soil, so have adopted the ingenious and unusual step of trapping insects and minute animals which they extirpate and assimilate, and thus secure the nitrogen they need.

Thus the tropical pitcher plants which have "toby-jugs" and "vases" attached to the tips of their leaves lure unsuspecting insects to their doom by reason of their gaily-coloured appearance and more especially, the delicious nectar just beyond their treacherous rimlike openings.

After their first draught of "honey" the insects venture further down in anticipation of more nectar, and then suddenly find the surface too slippery and steep for them.

They make efforts to escape but it is impossible for them to crawl or fly out because of the lubricated sides, a leaflike obstruction which hurls them back, and a circle of downward-pointing spikes. Moreover, the pitchers are half full of water whose presence definitely seals the fate of the insects which subsequently drown and are digested by the plant.

Enter Mouse

Sometimes a curious thirsty mouse, or some other tiny animal, enters a pitcher and soon

finds himself a helpless prisoner within. Ere long, he dies and his little carcass provides a "banquet" for the plant.

The bladderwort, which dwells beneath the surface of ponds, catches innumerable min-



ute fish, with its ingenious non-escape traplike nets, and then absorbs its victims.

The tongue-leaved sundew which exudes a sticky fluid lures many an insect to its destination. The innocent little creatures who are attracted by the glittering splendour, and still more by the thought of delicious nectar, alight for the first and last time on the hairy, sticky leaves from which there is no escape however hard they struggle. Ere long the hairs bend over the victims pouring out more sticky fluid, and they are soon smothered, killed and digested.

The butterwort whose leaves resemble shallow saucers or dishes, and have a curious frosted appearance, promptly discharges a sticky fluid when an insect settles thereon and the fate of the creeping thing is obvious.

Grown at Night

Mushrooms, toadstools and (I believe) runner beans grow in a night and the first-named have sometimes been known to force their way through a brick, cement or stone pavement.

The leaves of the South America lily which thrives on the Amazon and other rivers, are strong enough to bear the weight of a man, however heavy, and can be used as emergency "rafts".

Numerous plants, notably the honey-suckle and ivy, climb up the stems of bushes and trees and often squeeze and smother them to death.

They bring about such destruction, not by sucking the sap, but by growing and spreading over their victims, to such a degree that they are virtually deprived of the sunlight so vital to their continued existence. In

Everywhere!

BRIER

Sweet as its name!

This is
not hay!

Yes, this is hay—just plain dried grass. City folks haven't much use for it, except maybe for upholstery on hay rides. But without it they would have some pretty slim eating.



Hay and grass from millions of acres of grasslands do more than half the job of feeding the animals that keep us in steaks, roasts and chops.

This process of turning grass into meat is one of nature's ideas that works well for all of us. Much of this country's grazing land is on windblown acres that should not be plowed, or on slopes that would wash away without grass.

Livestock farming makes these acres productive for everyone and keeps them productive, too. Animal agriculture enriches the soil so it will grow more grass. The same grass that supports food-producing animals also ties down the soil, conserves water, and preserves fertility for future years.



The land supplies the grass; the farmer and rancher provide the animals; the meat packer converts the animals into meat; the retailer turns it into kitchen-size cuts and slices.



And meat moves from farm to table at a lower service cost than almost any other food.

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the end such unfortunate trees die, their trunks subsequently rot, and are blown down.

Death on Trees

The wild clematis or "old man's beard" destroys many a tall majestic tree by means of its deadly tenacious cable-like stems which spread from tree to tree and rob the Giants of the Woodland of the life-giving sunshine.

Numerous plants travel as when the ivy ascends from the bottom to the top, and from one end to the other, of a long tall wall, or the side of a church or house.

The blackberry or bramble plant sends forth rapidly growing shoots which push along towards the bottom of hedges, and, if not cut, mingle with the hawthorn and become flourishing bushes. If left undisturbed, the bramble plant can travel indefinitely.

The banyan, a sort of fig tree found in India, "travels" in a most extraordinary manner. Its side branches grow out almost horizontally from the crown of the trunk and instead of drooping to the ground by their own weight send down special roots at intervals through the air. These roots when they reach the earth go on growing and develop into trunks which support the branches, enabling them in their turn to grow outwards still more. In this way the tree extends its borders until — after several years — the original banyan is transformed into a plantation. Limes, maples and sycamores send their seed, every autumn, soaring through the air considerable distances, particularly on a windy day. The tropical coastal coconut plant makes use of ocean currents for the dispersal of its seeds to other unfriendly shores.

Birds promote seed dissemination in that they eat certain berries, especially red ones and the hard indigestible stones within are deposited miles away in the excrement.

The hoarding squirrel who deposits nuts here and there and afterwards apparently forgets where he has placed most of them, enables many a chestnut and oak to grow.



Seed Explosions

The common wood-sorrel, when its seeds are ripe, turns its fruits inside out; the walls of the fruit are elastic, and their sudden movement "catapults" the seeds several feet away. The squirting cucumber cleverly employs its stalk as a kind of stopper; at the right moment the stopper comes out and the seeds inside the fruit are squirted out, almost like a stream of bullets from a machine-gun.

The feathery down "parachutes" of the dandelion are scattered miles away by the obliging wind, and, in tropical forests, many an animal moving through bushes and undergrowth unknowingly carries seed, in his coat, and causes it to grow miles away when he lies down or rolls on the ground. Such seeds have spikes attached to them, for obvious reasons, and, among others, the common agrimony, and the martynia of South America, so employ animals.

Certain plants live on others, particularly the mistletoe, which has a partiality for apple trees, and certain kinds of fungus.

The cow-tree of South America provides a delicious rich fluid closely resembling milk, about as pleasant to take, and much consumed by explorers, prospectors, and natives. It is obtained by puncturing the trunk.

The rubber trees of Brazil and Malaya provide the invaluable commercial product so named, and certain maple trees yield a rich syrup which can be converted into sugar.

The wild-rose hip is rich in vitamin C and proved a great blessing in Britain in World War II when Commonwealth and foreign fruit was almost unobtainable.

The sap of palms is used in making wine, and the 1,500 varieties of this remarkable tree also yield food in the form of coconuts, dates, and sago, and provide fibers, wax, fuel, tanning, dyeing, building materials, cosmetics, tinplating, and oil used for making candles and soap.

The largest plant seed there is, is produced by a palm tree — namely the double coconut or maldivian nut which weighs about 45 lbs.

Another extraordinary tropical plant is the cactus of which there are a thousand or so species. These are grown in gardens and in houses and most varieties have brilliant flowers.

Cacti provide edible fruit, alkaloids for medicinal purposes, cattle food, preserves, artistic goods especially curios and a pleasant drink (often fermentation) called Colonche. The candied flesh of the barrel cactus forms a palatable sweetmeat.

The cactus plant contains much water and the lives of many domestic animals have been preserved in droughts by their being given chopped cacti to eat. The oil of the tropical Chauloogra tree cures leprosy and other skin diseases.

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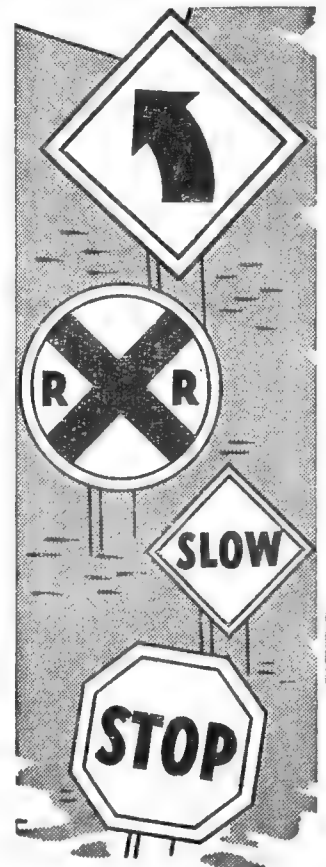
AUTOMOBILES are becoming more essential and indispensable to the business of making a living. They are becoming more numerous and, because of their power and speed potentialities, more dangerous.

Without rigid rules, traffic would be chaotic and the accident toll gigantic. It is more necessary than ever that all rules be rigidly enforced.

The responsible motorist will observe the rules because he respects the rights of other motorists and knows that he must operate his car in an orderly manner.

(Albertan Editorial)

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V517



Those "No Shooting" signs are going up all over. Here's why

By KERRY WOOD

APRIL brings out the gopher, Smith allows any of the city and crow shooters and gun- sports to hunt on his lands, men seeking to line sights on provided they are reliable men. wily magpies. Most pest-hunt- Go ahead, boys: have a good ers are city and town sports- time!

men, eager to enjoy a day's outing in the country. They do ninety per cent of their hunting, spring and fall, on private lands owned by farmers, and recently, farmers have been erecting more and more NO SHOOTING signs to warn them off.

What's the reason behind the terrific increase of such signs?

Sportsmen's clubs are very much concerned about this matter and argue that farmers aren't playing fair. At a recent sportsmen's convention they even discussed the idea of having the government prohibit such signs. Nimrods claim they spend thousands of dollars annually controlling pests, thereby preventing such creatures from destroying a greater share of the farmers' produce. Gunners point out that they are always willing (even eager!!) to come to the farmer's help during the autumn, when mallards pay destructive visits to the golden fields. Hence, the hunters believe that farmers should not stop men with guns from trespassing on their lands.

In the old days there were no posted lands in the West. Farmers and ranchers were just getting started. They used guns themselves almost daily, to shoot pest animals and birds and to bag a few game birds for the table. They thought nothing of walking across John Smith's back-quarter, while John was free to come and go across their farms, too. Farmers and their sons were careful not to leave a neighbor's pasture-gate open, not to press down on fence wires with heavy boots and spring the post-staples. Farmers would not shoot close to livestock.

Town sportsmen who came afield in those days were dependent on the farmer-trade to keep them in business, so they were careful not to antagonize farmers. They knew John Smith personally; he didn't mind them hunting on his land so long as they observed the same reasonable precautions that governed his own behavior while carrying a gun.

Big Investment

Times have changed. The \$10 homesteads and the \$1,000 sections of raw land acquired years ago are now well developed farms worth from \$10,000 up to \$50,000 and more. The average farmer hasn't time for pleasure-hunting nowadays. He still doesn't mind Fred coming out from the city, so long as Fred comes up to the house and says: "It's me, John — I'd like to hunt over in your bush quarter, if your cattle aren't grazing there." That's all right. John

But what about those strangers who never bother to ask permission? They park at the far end of the road, going into a pasture where \$5,000 worth of Jerseys are grazing. They flush a flock of Huns and shoot: the shot sometimes peppers the cows and scares the milk-production out of 'em. Often those strangers spot a slough from the highway, find a farm-gate to go through (Leave it open, Bill; we'll be back in a minute!) then drive across a swathed field in their low-slung car to get close to that slough. The car wheels churn up the swaths and thresh out the kernels — the farmer may lose 10 or more bushels of good wheat that way. If the field is in stook, the hunters may build elaborate duck-blinds — then walk away at dusk and leave the sheaves where they piled them.

Strangers do such things every hunting season. Strangers, mind you! But if you went to one of those fellows in his home and said: "Listen, suppose you owned a property worth \$10,000, with an additional \$5,000 worth of equipment on it. Would you be willing to allow strangers to wander through that property any time they wanted — and let them carry guns, too?" No, sir! Call the cops! Protect my property! Stick up No Trespassing signs — and Quick!

Well, our western farmlands are now worth real money. Older farm settlements such as the orchard districts of Ontario and small holdings in B.C. have been almost solidly posted against hunters for a long time. Now the same condition is coming to the broad acres of the prairie provinces.

Regulations state that "No" signs should be posted at every gate and intersection corners, and at reasonable distances along fences fronting on any roadway—one government official told the writer that the signs should be spaced no more than two hundred yards apart, along highways. In actual fact no farmer needs a sign, because the hunter who trespasses on enclosed lands without the owner's permission is automatically breaking the law!!

This fact is stressed on the 35,000 bird game licenses sold in Alberta annually—that hunters Must have the farmer's permission to hunt on enclosed lands. But most hunters presume that farmers don't object to hunting, unless they see signs posting the area.

Right to Hunt?

Sportsmen argue that they have a right to hunt. In the case

"I Saw — —"



Kerry Wood sent us this picture of a typographical error that somehow adds emphasis to the sign.

of Hungarian Partridges and Ringnecked Pheasants, sportsmen spent thousands of dollars importing these birds and establishing them in the west. As already mentioned, they spend heavily to reduce the numbers of pest-birds and animals. In return, they feel farmers should permit them to take a share of game birds and animals.



But farmers raise much of our game-crop. Almost all field varieties of upland game birds are raised on farmlands, while mallard ducks do most of their fall feeding on grain fields. Even deer thrive best in settlement areas, where wolves and cougars have long since been eradicated. Farmers naturally believe that the final decision on what hunting is done or not on their home acres rests with them.

They sometimes criticize the importations of game birds, because the imported Pheasant has become a destructive nuisance in strawberry, tomato, and bulb-growing districts. Farmers also claim that some sportsmen are not too discriminating regarding pest-control—they cite instances of shooters killing the valuable rodent-control hawks and owls that feast upon mice and rats. Some farmers wish to protect upland game birds such as Hungarian Partridges, Sharp-tailed Grouse, and Pinnated Grouse or Prairie Chicken because these birds help to keep grasshoppers and other insect pests under control and also devour quantities of weed-seeds.


In the writer's home district, three hundred "No" signs were put up last autumn because farmers objected to the government's decision to permit deer hunting in a formerly closed area: some farmers were interested in protecting the deer, others wanted to prevent high-power rifles being used near livestock. A naturalists' club interested in protecting the deer offered to provide free signs which read: "Deer Protected Area, No Hunting, Please". The 300 signs were quickly grabbed by farmers. Another

(Continued on page 28)

The Easter Bunny Says—

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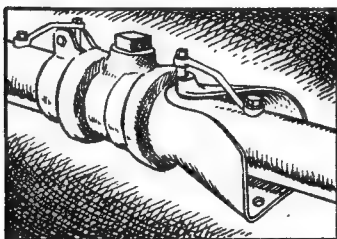
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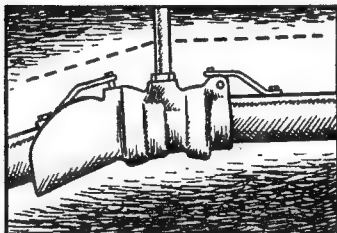
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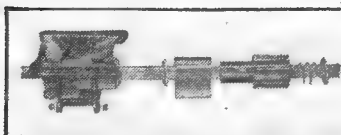
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Progressive farmers in this area rely on Moline-Monitor drills with fluted feed and double disc or single disc openers to sow crops accurately, at uniform depth with uniform covering and careful handling.

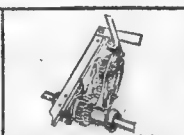
The deep-cut fluted feeds prevent bridging and grinding of seed. Even trashy seed flows through evenly. An exclusive MM feature permits the operator to actually see the seed being delivered to the spouts. No special gates of any kind are needed on the quality MM Monitor Drills. The regular feeds with two speed drive handle everything from soybeans to flax.

Grain growers also prefer Moline-Monitor Drills because of their dependability and long-life, trouble-free operation. Typical of the better construction are the axle bearings which are extra large and completely enclosed in a self-aligning dustproof housing.

Your friendly MM Dealer has complete information on MM Modern Machines, Visionlined Tractors and Power Units.



Fluted feed control regulates volume changes making it easy to regulate quantity per acre.



Revolving wall plate extends almost to top of feed cup assuring positive feed at all times.



Extra large roller bearings are completely enclosed in self-aligning dust-proof housing.



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The Outlook dam will change the face of Saskatchewan

WHAT will the South Saskatchewan River development mean to Saskatchewan and the West? Plenty, and here for our readers who want all the facts in summary form, is the story in a nutshell.

General

The South Saskatchewan River Development is a proposed large scale water conservation project. It is located half way between the towns of Elbow and Outlook on the South Saskatchewan River.

The objective is to provide stabilization for agriculture in central Saskatchewan where prolonged droughts have created serious economic problems for over 50,000 farmers. The proposed project is a multiple purpose one which provides for the best use of the water resources, through irrigation, river control, power, urban water supply, recreations and employment.

The estimated cost of the dam and reservoir is \$66,360,000.

History

Investigations to determine the feasibility of constructing a dam on the South Saskatchewan River for purposes of irrigation, power development, and general benefits, were begun in 1943.

(Continued from page 26)

local item: the community coyote drives caused a lot of farmers to post their lands, as they objected to the "shoot-everything" attitude of some participants on these drives who killed game birds and animals out of season and shot insectivorous birds, as described in the January "Farm and Ranch Review." One group of 17 farmers who had never posted their lands before, claimed that they were going to put up No Trespassing signs to prevent this wanton wild life slaughter on their home farms.

These are specialized cases. In most instances, farmers post their lands to keep out stranger-hunters who have left pasture gates open, destroyed fences, driven over swathed grain, wrecked stooks, left empty and live shells in swathed grain that jammed in combine machinery and caused serious breakdowns during the busy harvest season, and because rifle bullets ricochet near livestock during the gopher and crow shooting seasons of spring and summer.

All in all, farmers feel that posting is almost necessary; they now have a considerable investment to protect against vandalism. Good sportsmen will not be penalized by their farmer-friends: it's the thoughtless hunter who has forced farmers to erect NO SHOOTING signs.

Sites were investigated throughout a 100 mile stretch of the Saskatchewan River from Outlook to a point north of Swift Current. Ten sites were drilled and eight of these eliminated for various reasons. The two finally selected for detailed investigations were the Outlook site six miles above Outlook, and the Coteau Sites — twelve miles farther upstream.

Foundation conditions have dictated that an earth fill is the only feasible type of structure on the South Saskatchewan River. Topography and location of materials has led to the selection of the Coteau Site.

Irrigation

The primary use of this project would be for irrigation. Over 600,000 acres of good soil type can be irrigated. This area is distributed over 300 miles and can directly benefit over 50,000 farms. The history of irrigation in other countries and in Alberta would seem to indicate an emphasis on livestock production and the production of such crops as would benefit a livestock economy.

The dam would serve a useful purpose by regulating the variation in the river flow. By maintaining a continuous flow of water throughout the year it will be possible to construct additional power installations along the course of the river below the main dam site. In particular, the proposed power development at Fort a la Corne would be limited to seasonal fluctuations in river flow without being supplemented from a primary water storage reserve upstream.

Serious flood damage has been caused in recent years on the flats along the Saskatchewan River — below the proposed damsite. The reservoir of the capacity indicated, would provide protection against future flood damage.

Power

Power installations at the dam would be capable of producing 435,000,000 kilowatt hours per year which is one and one-half times the total power consumption of the province to date. As irrigation develops and more water is needed for that purpose the quantity available for distribution would decline till it reaches about 395,000,000 kilowatt hours per year. Increased power resources would facilitate industrial development and would establish a basis for a balanced economy between primary and secondary industry.

Urban Water Supply

The diversion of water down the Qu'Appelle and resulting lake level restoration would make Buffalo Pound Lake an assured supply of mountain

Spring Thaw



Ben Weber of Sedgewick, Alta., got this shot of the first thaw and won \$3.

water for the cities of Moose Jaw, Regina and other urban centres. It would improve the water supply for the city of Brandon which is dependent for its water on the uncertain flow of the Assiniboine River and finally it would improve the flow through Winnipeg and provide some relief to a serious river pollution problem in that city.

Recreation

The dam would raise the water in the river to such a height that a secondary dam would be required in the Qu'Appelle Valley to prevent the water spilling down the Qu'Appelle. This dam would contain outlet works which would permit water to be discharged into the Qu'Appelle if and in such quantities as may be desired. This would convert the Qu'Appelle and the Assiniboine in Manitoba into live summer streams making it possible to restore and maintain the water levels in Long Lake and in the seven lakes along the Qu'Appelle Valley.

The restoring of the lakes in the Qu'Appelle Valley would secure those lakes as summer resorts.

The lake created by the dam would become one of the finest fresh water resorts in the west. The 135 mile Long Lake would provide unequalled boating, fishing and swimming, and would become an outstanding tourist attraction.

Employment

Construction of the dam and the irrigation project would provide jobs for hundreds of workers for a period of twenty-five years or more.

The Dam

The proposed dam is an earth-fill construction measuring 210 ft. high above the river bed. It has a crest length of one and one-half miles and a base width of one-half mile. It is an earth fill with a reinforced concrete spillway for flood discharge. The total vol-

ume of earth and gravel needed for the construction of the dam is 35,000,000 cubic yards.

The estimated time required to construct the dam is ten years. The work must be done in stages and the construction schedule is controlled by the river flood periods of which there are two each year, and the length of the frost free period. Rolled earth fills cannot be placed when material is frozen or wet, so that one can only depend on about 150 working days per season. At this rate of placement the main fill operations would require six seasons. To this there has been allowed two years for initial foundation work and river diversion and two years for filling the reservoir.

The Reservoir

The reservoir would have a total capacity of 6,765,000 acre feet or enough water to cover six million, seven hundred and sixty-five thousand acres one foot deep. The water in the reservoir would be backed up 135 miles extending from the dam, half way between Elbow and Outlook, to a point northwest of Swift Current. The depth of water at the dam would be 180 feet and the shore line of the reservoir would be 475 miles.

Pertinent Data

Dam	
Height of Dam	210 ft.
Length of Dam	1½ miles (approx)
Width of Base	2,800 ft.
Reservoir	
Reservoir length	135 mi.
Reservoir area	94,000 acres
Storage Capacity	6,765,000 Acre ft.
Usable Storage	3,000,000 Acre ft.
Shore Line Length	475 mi.
Depth at Dam	180 ft.
Construction	
Type	Earth Fill
Material Contents	35,000,000 cu. yards.
Power to be Developed	
Horse Power	150,000
Kilowatt Hours	435,000,000

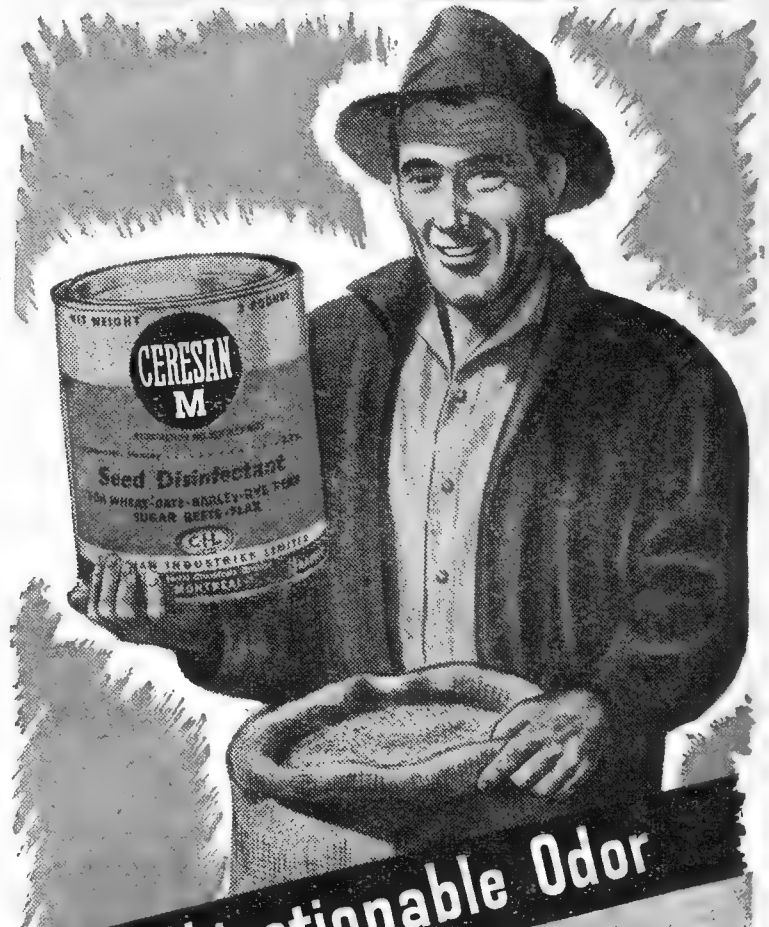
The River

The South Saskatchewan River rises in Alberta and Montana. It flows through Saskatchewan, and empties into Lake Winnipeg in Manitoba. Its waters reach Hudson Bay through the Nelson River—the outlet of Lake Winnipeg. Thus, all three prairie provinces and the United States have an interest in its waters.

A Dominion Provincial Board has been set up known as the Prairie Provinces Water Board, through which the question of "Proper Allocation of Water" has to be cleared. This board is composed of representatives of the Dominion and each of the Prairie Provinces. Its function is to study the water interests of all provinces. All proposals to divert water on inter-provincial streams must first be approved by this Board before recommendations are made to the respective governments.

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When you pay your Income Tax a portion is for the "Cold War"

By BEN MALKIN

THE "cold war" has been with us for about four years now, and many Canadians sometimes tend to become bored with it. They can hardly be blamed. Yet it hits their pocket-books every day. They pay for it directly through their income tax, and indirectly through sales taxes and other imposts. During the coming 12 months, they will pay \$425,000,000 as their direct share in fighting the cold war. It is about one-quarter of the total national budget, and almost equal to the whole federal expenditure in any pre-war year.

Even so, it is less expensive in lives, treasure and political freedom, than fighting a hot war. And if it is the only way, at the moment, of preventing a shooting war, then the expenditure is well worth while. In the past few weeks, the Russians and the Western democracies have both hinted that a settlement between East and West, and with it peace, is possible. If it is, it will be, in all likelihood, because of the large expenditures made by the West since

the end of the war on defence, and on the achievement of economic stability through the Marshall Plan and by other means. Only Western strength has kept Russian aggression from going too far.

During the British election campaign, Winston Churchill suggested that another top level discussion between Russia and western leaders might be held, with a view to reaching an accommodation between the two camps. He thought he could meet with Stalin, and the idea, though rejected in official quarters in Britain and the United States, did seize the imaginations of many people. Then, L. B. Pearson, Canada's minister of external affairs, said during the foreign affairs debate in the House of Commons that although the West should continue to remain strong, it should seek every avenue leading to a peaceful settlement. It should work through the United Nations, possibly by means of a meeting of the General Assembly in Moscow; possibly a meeting of the 16 or 17 countries most immediately concerned

with the cold war; possibly through top level discussions.

Then, during the Russian election campaign, Vyacheslav Molotov, No. 2 man to Stalin, said it was possible for the capitalist and communist worlds to live in peace with one another. Finally, in the United States, Secretary of State Dean Acheson gave a public address laying down the terms on which a peaceful settlement could be reached, at least insofar as the United States was concerned.

These terms called for Russia to help reach peace settlements in Japan, Germany and Austria which would not leave these countries in the position of Russian satellites; international control of atomic energy; an avoidance by Russia of inter-

Misfortunes Never Come Singly

Making toast at the fireside, Nurse fell in the grate and died; And, what makes it ten times worse, All the toast was burnt with Nurse.

Col. D. Streamer.

ference in the internal affairs of other countries; an end to Russian abuse of the United States.

Peace Talk

Instead of cold war, nations are therefore beginning to talk peace. Not only in Canada does the cold war mean a reduced standard of living — a great many useful purposes could be found for the \$425,000,000 which the defence department is spending — but it is a strain on Britain, the United States, France and probably Russia itself. For Russia remains armed to the teeth, and much of her productive energy is diverted to military channels.

The trouble is, neither the United States nor Russia, the two major countries in the cold war, show much willingness to compromise. They both want peace, but so far, pretty much on their own terms. Yet Pearson, during his foreign affairs speech, pointed out that compromise would have to be the essence of any settlement. The Russians would have to give ground, but so would the West. The West, he suggested, must not imagine that it was always right, or that every solution it offered was perfect. Here were common-sense words, and a basis for negotiations. When the Russians and Americans also see it that way, maybe the cold war will abate.

Meantime, it will be paid for in every cigaret and pipeful of tobacco that is smoked; in beer drunk, in clothing worn, in the thousand-and-one ways that governments have devised for raising funds. Foreign affairs are not the remote activities of statesmen. On the contrary, the conduct of foreign affairs is hitting everyone where it can really hurt in peacetime: in the pocketbook.

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Fast acting, most effective combination of proven esters of 2,4-D. Mixes completely with any kind of water or oil. Superior wetting and sticking agents not affected by rain.

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Naugatuck Chemicals

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for informative
WEED-BANE folder

Here's where your money goes

For those of our readers who like to compare notes, here in tabular form are the estimated expenditures of the three prairie governments for the next fiscal year.

Saskatchewan

Social Security:	
Health department	\$ 12,320,000
Welfare	7,580,000
Total	19,800,000
Resource Development:	
Natural resources	2,213,000
Agriculture	2,600,000
Highways	6,392,000
Totals	11,205,000
Education	9,131,000
Public Debt	8,500,000
Administration (other departments)	6,400,000
Grand Totals	\$ 55,035,000

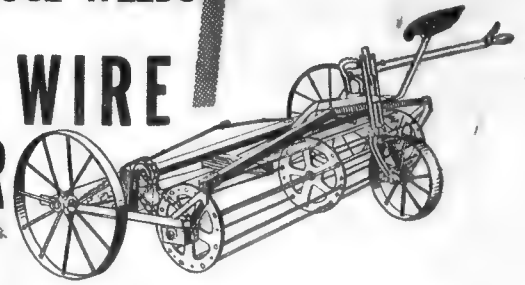
Alberta

Public Debt Service Chgs.	\$ 5,577,000
Executive Council	688,775
Legislation	388,175
Agriculture Dept.	1,380,946
Agriculture Dept. (Water Resources Branch)	89,270
Attorney General's Dept.	1,760,057
Education Dept.	11,220,770
Municipal Affairs Dept.	347,430
Prov. Secretary's Dept.	356,345
Public Health Dept.	8,586,969
Public Works Dept.	9,113,993
Railways and Telephones Dept. (Railways Branch)	18,786
Treasury Dept.	1,577,000
Industries and Labor Dept.	384,750
Public Welfare Dept.	6,385,304
Canadian Voc. Training	257,595
Economic Affairs Dept.	414,200
Lands and Forests Dept.	1,622,260
Mines and Minerals Dept.	545,606
Total Ordinary Exp.	50,715,231
Debt Retirement	303,000
Total Expenditure	\$ 51,018,231

Manitoba

Legislation	\$ 304,055.00
Executive Council	75,345.40
Treasury	560,597.80
Provincial Secretary	79,702.80
Education	6,028,364.80
Agriculture and Immigration	928,242.80
Attorney-General	1,424,911.16
Health and Public Welfare	8,827,591.30
Mines and Natural Resources	2,538,353.85
Public Utilities	131,942.80
Public Works	7,737,807.80
Municipal Commissioner	222,951.80
Labor	200,247.80
Total Sums to be Voted for all Departments	
Chargeable to Revenue Division	29,975,065.11
Total of Statutory Appropriations	9,178,881.58
	\$ 39,153,946.69

CONTROL THOSE WEEDS WITH THE MILLS WIRE WEEDER

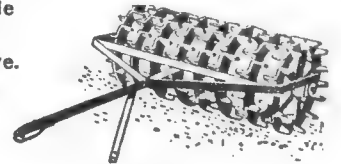


The only implement that really pulls the weeds out and puts the roots on top.

- Cables of highest grade crucible steel wire.
- Strong chain and sprocket drive.
- Castings of unbreakable steel.
- Accurate depth control.

make Soil pay!

- Ruggedly built for hard usage and long life. 2" steel shaft. 3" bearings of hard wood.
- 50-lb. wheels, spaced every 6".
- Adjustable swivel hitch eliminates drag on corner and bumping into tiller.
- Minimizes soil drifting ... conserves moisture ... gives faster, more even germination.



Riverside Packers

- An improved crowfoot-type packer — packs and presses in every direction.

DISTRIBUTORS for:
NOBLE LAND PACKERS
HORN WEIGHTS — All sizes
Grain Handling Equipment.

Write us today!

RIVERSIDE SALES  COMPANY, LIMITED
CALGARY — ALBERTA

THE BEST FARM DISINFECTANT

Made only by Pearson's, Genuine Creolin is four times more effective than pure carbolic acid ... keeps barns disease-free, animals healthy. Look for the red, yellow and black label at leading drug, hardware and general stores.



FARM BOOKKEEPING MADE EASY

With the

NEW IMPROVED NELSON FARM RECORD

So simple, so easy, so complete, no need to be a bookkeeper to keep this system. Five minutes each day does the job. Will answer any question you wish to ask about your business and give you all the figures you need for your Income Tax reports. Thousands now use it. If you are not satisfied we will refund your money. One-year size, \$1.85. Three-year size, \$3.75.

Mail coupon today

NELSON FARM RECORD

714 - 7th Avenue West,

Calgary, Alberta

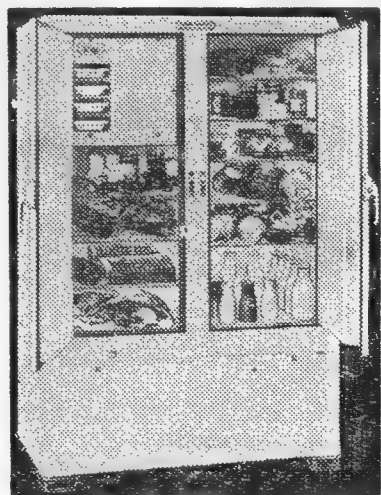
Send me one copy of the Nelson Farm Record postpaid. I am enclosing

\$..... Send.....year size.

NAME.....

Address.....

Dealers Wanted.



UNIVERSAL COOLER FOODMASTER

Designed for Farm Homes
Has

FROZEN FOOD STORAGE

Provides ample capacity for
other foods.

Powered by Dependable, Hermatic-
Sealed Unit.

Engineered to Serve You for
Many Years.

ELECTRIC-CRAFTS Ltd.

114-6th Ave. West, Calgary
M 1898 M 9494

Crowds jam Kamloops ring for record pure-bred bull sale

By A. J. DALRYMPLE

CELEBRATION of the 32nd annual Provincial Bull Sale and Fat Stock Show at Kamloops was one of the major events in B.C. in March; and I had a feeling there was more bouyancy in the air than usual.

This might have been due to the fact that meat prices went up an average of four cents to gladden the hearts of the beef growers; and the fact that they had just pulled through a tough low-temperature winter may have raised their spirits.

I noted, too, that city retailers had gone a step farther in window displays advertising the event; and that the crowds in the grandstand were much larger than in past years; in fact they overflowed into the ring, and at times they became a problem.

The added pep may have been due in part to the trend among primary producers to get to work and do something about public relations.

This was stressed when Kamloops Board of Trade played host to 100 persons representing

agriculture and allied industries as well as government and universities. Speakers emphasized the need of closer co-operation between urban and rural dwellers in the interests of prosperity for all.

G. A. Luyat, supervising agriculturist, summed up the idea of the exhibition by emphasizing: "a gradual building of a sale, based upon better quality, an increasing number of excellent entries, and further efforts toward better attendance."

He might have gone a step farther in the matter of seeking larger attendance. One thing that seems to be entirely overlooked in the matter of such shows is that while they are primarily designed to sell breeding stock and meat on the hoof, they do attract many persons who have no direct interest in such sales or purchases.

Quite a number of doctors, lawyers, druggists, animal lovers, show-minded folk and others far removed from actual farming practice already attend such sales, and more would attend if a well-designed advertising campaign were carried out well in advance of the sale.

One reason that outsiders like to go to Kamloops and Williams Lake is that the word had leaked out that cattlemen go all-out in their celebrations; that there is a spontaneous bouyancy about their gatherings; sales and show rings; bull sessions in the hotel rooms; fun night and day; cowboys, romance of the rangelands, and all that sort of thing.

All these things have a strong pulling power for those in the industry and those outside; and of course the attendance will rise in direct ratio to the application of judicious advertising.

The result to city and district so advertised will be an increase in circulating currency; in hotels, cafes, retail stores, gift and novelty shops, transportation agencies; in short all those dealing with the public.

Total of 98 head of purebred bulls and females at Kamloops sale brought \$74,950. Average price of bulls was \$647 with a top of \$2,600. Last year 93 head brought an average of \$674.43 with a top of \$3,200, and a total of \$67,245.

This year the fat stock classes brought \$54,951 as compared with \$41,573.41 in 1949. Grand total for sale this year was \$130,616.05 compared with \$108,818.41 last year.

Spuds in California

Another event of signal importance in March was the exhibition of B.C. potatoes at Carlsbad, California, a few miles north of San Diego; and a couple of miles from Oceanside where the test plots program is carried out by growers of 11 states, and B.C. and Alberta.

In spite of the fact that potato

surplus is admitted to be one of the biggest agricultural headaches in the U.S.A., the B.C. growers continue a vigorous seed selling policy south of the line; and they are getting results through consistent advertising of their products.

Charlie Bradbury, Northern Certified Seed Co-operative Association, Vancouver, arranged the details, with exhibits from all producing areas in B.C. V. E. Duclos, Dominion government trade commissioner, Los Angeles, formally opened the show in the historic Carlsbad Hotel on the oceanfront.

No stretch of the imagination

I Saw . . .

In the Abernethy curling rink where lunches are served to the public from an open lunch counter, hung this sign:

"Our silver is not like medicine to be taken after meals."

Mrs. Helen Herrmann.
Box 124, Abernethy, Sask.

The Farm and Ranch pays \$1 for each example of strange sights.

is required to visualize the impact and the selling power of such an exhibition; taken right into the big producing regions of the western states; to be viewed by all interested persons from 11 states.

Heads Sheepmen

Lloyd M. Hayward of Westsyde, near Kamloops, has been elected president of B.C. Sheep Breeders' Association. The Hayward family have been known for years as big operators. Lloyd is just a youngster as reckoned in years, but he has packed a lot of experience into his time to date.

Lloyd succeeds Robert Heron of Kamloops, who received an engraved silver tray in recognition of his 25 years in the organization.

Others elected include: R. A. Davidson, Vernon, vice-president; Ernest C. Leavitt, Kamloops, secretary-manager; J. Edwards, Spillimacheen; W. A. Cameron, Kelowna; L. Higginson, Sardis; W. H. Mitchell, Barriere; and T. E. Gehardi, Fort Fraser, directors.

Annual report showed B.C. wool clip last year totalled 216,712 pounds; worth \$82,456; total was down 38,356 pounds from 1948. Chief cause of decline was given as a bouyant market which induced many flockmasters to sell lambs for killing.

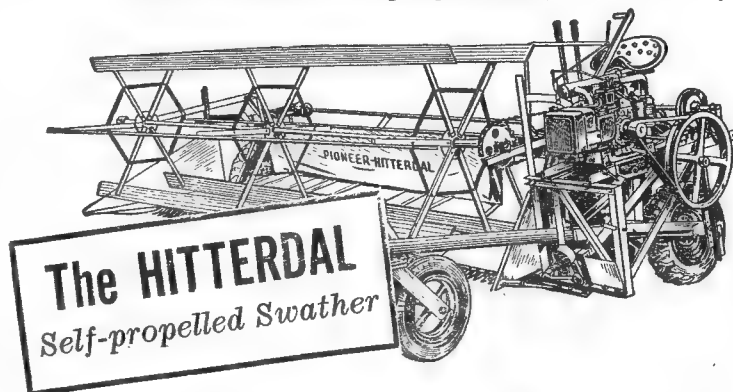
Lamb marketings through the association's central selling system totalled \$13,000 last year, representing about 85 per cent of B.C. lambs sold for slaughter.

Apple Subsidy

When B.C. Fruit Growers' Association announced in January the gift of one million boxes of

The SWATHER you asked for!

(Another Nance Company Quality Line)



The HITTERDAL
Self-propelled Swather

MADE FOR OUR CONDITIONS

Successfully Proven by three years actual field operation.

And through these exhaustive tests the Hitterdal Swather has been closely screened for hidden weaknesses. There just aren't any. Take note, too, of these many desirable features:

- Cuts operating costs; you can swath 10 hours on 5 gallons of gas.
- Eliminates need for extra tractor. Variable speeds from 2 to 7 miles per hour.
- Opens field without loss of grain. No waste.
- Turns square corners and leaves corners open; no trampled swaths.
- Made in 10', 12', 14' size.
- Light weight; cuts on wet ground or in boggy condition where tractor cannot go.
- Uniform swath; no bunching or heavy slugs on corners.
- Powered by Wisconsin 13 H.P. air-cooled engine.
- Canadian made. Spare parts carried by 120 Nance Company Dealers in Alberta.

When you compare these and other features with those of any other swather on the market today, you'll choose a Hitterdal! We'll mail complete mechanical specifications and other information on receipt of the attached coupon.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY!

NANCE COMPANY LIMITED,
Red Deer, Alberta.

F. & R.-1.

Please send me complete information on the Hitterdal Swather.

Name.....

Address..... Prov.....

NANCE CO. LTD.

DISTRIBUTOR
RED DEER, ALBERTA

apples to Britain it was freely forecast that the action would be followed by a request to the Dominion government for a subsidy.

In March the executive of B.C.F.G.A. went on record unanimously urging Ottawa to subsidize the 3,805 registered growers on the total crop of the tree fruit area to an amount equal to the average price of the last three years' prices.

At a meeting in Kelowna a resolution was sent to Hon. J. G. Gardiner, agriculture minister, pointing out that the growers had given the million boxes, and that fruit now on hand was being disposed of at sacrifice prices.

Meanwhile all predictions coming out of the interior fruit belt point to reduced crops this year owing to the heavy frosts of the past winter, with decreased purchasing power in the interior.

In some sections it is said there will be a complete failure of peach and apricots this year. Cherries have been hit fairly hard, although the damage varies from district to district.

Pears may enjoy a near normal crop. Italian prunes are reported to have suffered little damage on the whole. Winter damage did not affect apple trees in Peachland-Summerland-Westbank regions to a great degree. But consensus is that on the whole the apple crop will be down.

A. K. Loyd, chairman, grades committee, Fruit Growers' Association, has announced that definite progress has been made in standardizing apple grades throughout Canada under classifications of extra fancy, fancy and C-grade.

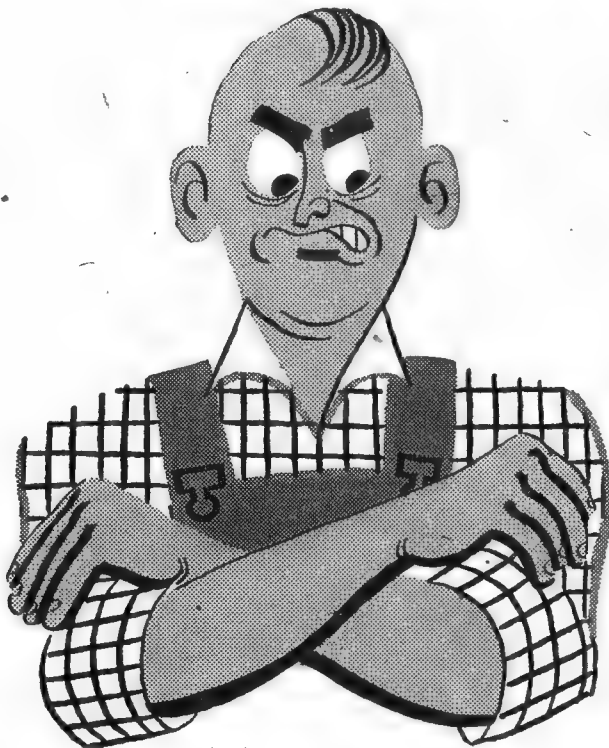
The best way to describe the interest in the extension of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway into Vancouver, would probably lie in the word "terrific".

Naturally the home-owners in West Vancouver, many of whom have life-time savings invested, are fighting the Squamish-Vancouver link. North Vancouver, on the other hand, visioning deep-sea wharfage and new business is all for it.

Suggestion of Kamloops Board of Trade for a link from Clinton to Savona on the two transcontinental lines was ably presented in Vancouver by Jack Ratcliffe; and generally met with good reception. There are many, however, who feel that such a 46-mile cutoff would turn considerable business away from Vancouver.

It was, however, generally agreed by those interviewed by the writer, that the growing needs of the interior might be better served by the cutoff, along with a rail link between Kelowna and Penticton; and another from Osoyoos to Chopaka on the Great Northern in Washington.

"My weeds are too tough for chemical weed killers!"



Perhaps you're right — if you've been using *ordinary* weed killers. There are all kinds of weeds — some tougher than others — and experience shows that no one weed killer works equally well on all weeds.

That's why Dow offers you a *full line* of weed killers — each developed for special weed problems. Where weeds are tough, hard-to-kill, try Esteron 44, Esteron Dust No. 5, Esteron Brush Killer or Esteron 245. Each of these dependable, field-tested Dow products is made for tough weeds or brush. Where the problem is in wheat or other small grains, try Esteron 44 or Esteron Dust No. 5, excellent 2,4-D ester

formulations that have proved effective on thousands of Canadian farms. For weed problems along roadsides, fencerows, ditchbanks and other places where brush is a problem, try Esteron Brush Killer or Esteron 245, both containing esters of the new chemical 2,4,5-T.

Where weeds are average — not overly hard-to-kill — ask your Dow dealer about 2-4 Dow Weed Killer, Formula 40 — the finest 2,4-D amine salt weed killer made today. Whether it's amine or ester, a spray or a dust, look to Dow for dependable weed killers — the *right* weed killer for *your* weed problem.

FIELD NOTES

New Product for Grass Control



Grass can be just as big a problem as other weeds. To combat undesirable grass, Dow has developed a new chemical spray — Dow Sodium TCA 90%. Applied in low dosages, this new chemical will kill most annual grasses and retard perennial grass, leaving roots to control erosion. In higher dosages, Dow Sodium TCA 90% will give effective control over such perennial grasses as quack, timothy and Canadian blue grass. Dow Sodium TCA 90% has many interesting applications where grass is a serious problem.

A More Powerful Dairy Spray
Dow Lindane — 25% — Wettable offers dairy farmers new opportunities to control flies more effectively. Applied as a residual spray to walls, ceilings, refuse piles and other breeding and resting places, Lindane retains its killing power for from 3 to 6 weeks. It has also proved effective against certain flies which have shown resistance to DDT. Lindane also can be used effectively in controlling sarcoptic mange mite. Dow Lindane — 25% — Wettable brings new standards of fly control within the reach of every dairyman.

Penta-Treated Posts Cut Fencing Costs

Dow Wood Preservative, containing Pentachlorophenol, can actually cut fencing costs. Applied to posts it will control termites and decay, increasing post life by years. That means less time and money wasted in replacing posts. Dow Wood Preservative can be applied right on the farm without any special equipment. It leaves the wood clean and easy to handle, yet provides effective, lasting protection.

Further information on any of these products is available at your Dow dealer. Or write Dow Chemical of Canada, Limited, 204 Richmond St. W., Toronto 1, Canada.

DOW CHEMICAL OF CANADA, LIMITED • REGINA • TORONTO • MONTREAL



Esteron 44. A superior ester weed killer.



Esteron Dust No. 5. An effective ester dust formulation.



2-4 Dow Weed Killer, formula 40, a proved amine type weed killer.



"CALVITA" CALF SAVERS

Provide vitamins A, D and Niacin

For normal, healthy, scour-free calves, feed "Calvita" Calf Savers from birth. One single treatment box of 21 capsules provides 245,000 units of vitamin A, 10,500 units of Vitamin D and 1,070 milligrams of Niacin.

Calves that get off to a flying start with Calvita Calf Savers, and escape nutritional scours, pneumonia, rickets and digestive upsets naturally tend to develop into sturdier, sounder stock. Result: bigger profits and less work for you. Remember—there's no better preventative treatment than a course of Calvita Calf Savers.

At your
drug or feed
store—\$1.25
or 5 Treatment
Package \$4.50.



ANOTHER DEFENDABLE
VIOBIN
VETERINARY PRODUCT C-4915
ST. THOMAS, ONT.

GLASSES on 30 DAY TRIAL!



Many styles to choose from. Direct from factory to you. See far or near. Read smallest print, thread finest needle. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send name, address and age for 30-day free trial, eye chart, latest style catalogue and full information.

FREE! **SAVE MONEY**
VICTORIA OPTICAL CO. Dept. GS-410
273 Yonge Street Toronto, Ont.



FAST—SAFE

Built for hard usage. The slip clutch protects both man and machine, when hitting rocks, etc. Thousands in use from Nova Scotia to B.C.

DIGS HOLES ANYWHERE
No tractor juggling.

Digs holes on slopes, snug to fences, in gravel ground. Telescopic drive shaft, universal joints allow 50-degree swing in a 4' x 8' area.

FITS ANY POWER TAKE-OFF TRACTOR, JEEP—

Booklet available on request.
36 inch size **\$76.50**
40 inch size **\$79.20**

EXTRA HARD-FACED BITS, \$3.00

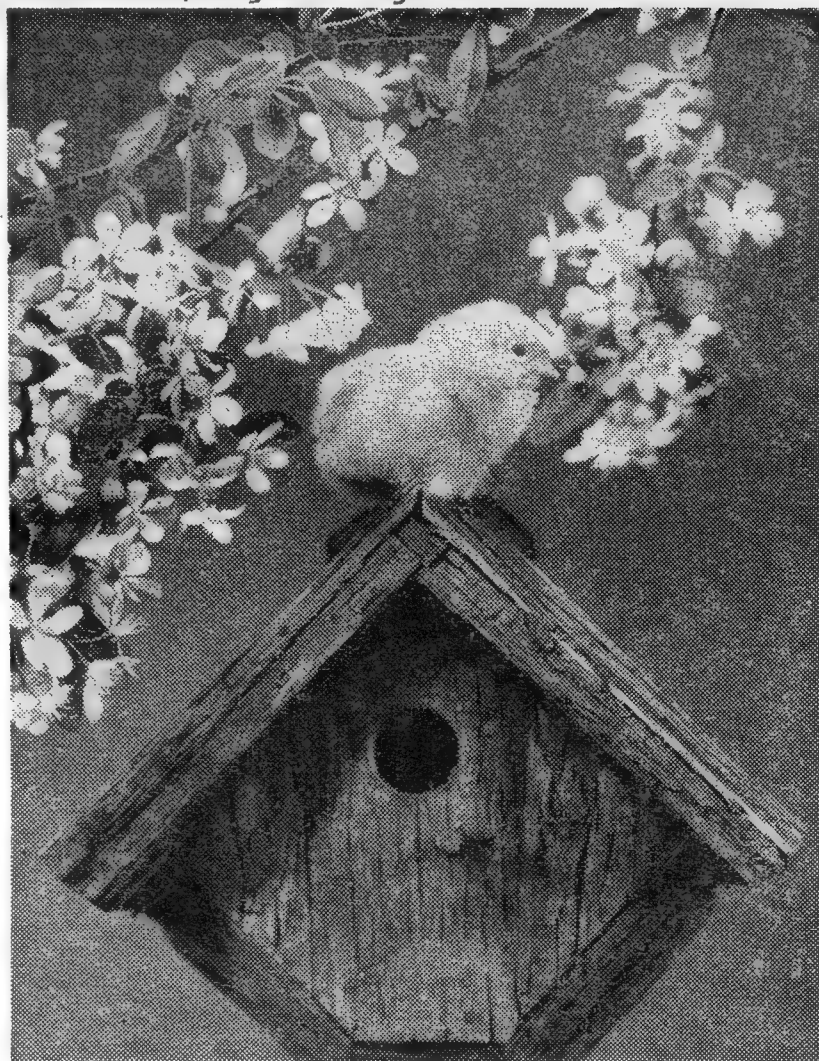
Extra bits 4 1/2", 7 1/2" or 8" Be sure to send name of tractor and spline size.

— Write today to —

RANCH & FARM SUPPLIES
1137A - 11th St., E.
Calgary, Alta. — Phone E 5124
I am enclosing \$_____ for _____ inch Digfast Equipped with _____ inch bit. Name of Tractor is _____ and Size of spline _____ and send me _____ extra bits at \$3.00 each.

Name _____
Address _____
We also ship C.O.D. if desired.

Infallible Spring Harbingers



Will irrigation expansion create another Prairie dust bowl?

ON Friday, March 3rd, 1950 clouds of dust were seen rising from many fields in the irrigated areas of Southern Alberta. That dust was soil.

Long ago a similar sight was seen in fertile lands which today are vast deserts of North Africa and Asia. Extensive irrigation schemes once flourished in those areas and proud people basked in the bounteous blessings of the rich earth. Today shifting sand dunes move restlessly over the remains of once great civilizations. All because man neglected the lifeblood of the world — the soil.

The top six inch layer of our soils is priceless. It is this six inches, not the other five hundred odd million inches of earth below, that is chiefly responsible for producing the food we eat. Without that thin layer of soil we could not exist.

When precious topsoil goes from our land we blame the elements wind, and water. But why? Before man broke the sod or turned his stock on the prairies, Nature took care of the soil, the wind blew over countless acres of grassland made lush by the rain and snow. Man usurped Nature's guardianship of the soil, his then, is the responsibility for guarding it now.

The dust storms of the 'thirties' brought on an intensive campaign against soil drifting in the "Dry Land" areas of the

prairies. Strip cropping, sub-surface cultivators, trash covers, contour farming, less fallow, all combined to provide a good measure of control against loss of our farm lands.

What of our irrigated land? In recent years the intensification of our irrigated farming and the introduction of special crops have combined to in-

crease soil drifting in irrigated districts.

Many fields, on which such crops as peas, potatoes, sugar beets, beans, and carrots were grown in 1949, are now in imminent danger of erosion. Insufficient plant residue, a relatively smooth surface, and absence of snow cover makes conditions extremely hazardous.

If we cannot get all our irrigated fields erosion-proofed in the fall — and this happens all too often — it may be necessary, anytime between now and spring, to take emergency measures to hold down the soil. For some years past the Lethbridge Experimental Station has used for this purpose a one-way from which every other three or four pans have been

I Saw . . .

On entering the small town of Bassano, Alta., situated near a big irrigation dam, I noticed a sign which read:

"The Best in the West by a Dam Site."

Thomas H. McKay,
North Bend, B.C.

The Farm and Ranch pays \$1.00 for each example of strange sights.

removed. Drawn across the fields at right angles to the prevailing winds, or on the contour where the land slopes, the machine makes ridges of lumpy soil which provide immediate protection against the wind.

Recently tests made with a chisel plow type of implement have shown that such a machine may be used to advantage. Any disk or chisel type implement which will roughen the surface should be pressed into service at the first sign of drifting. Soil drifting has been checked on dry land fields, it can, and must, be checked on irrigated land.

PRIZE WINNERS

Announced

in

Circulation Campaign

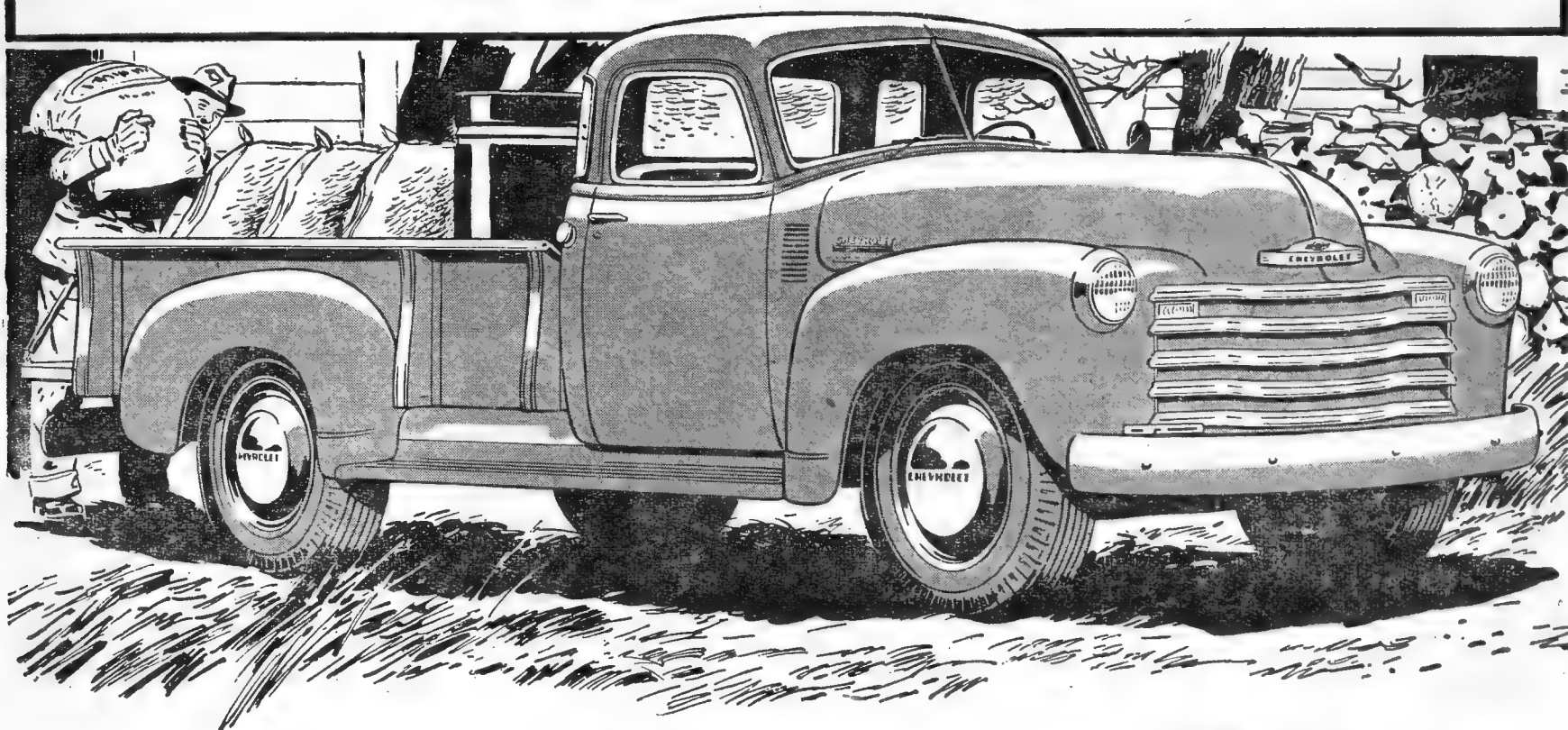
AS a result of the draw conducted under the supervision of the Company's auditors on March 15, 1950, following are the names of the winners of prizes in the Farm and Ranch Review's recent circulation campaign, in the order in which they were drawn:

1st.....	\$300.00—J. Rowntree, Box 122, Carstairs, Alta.
2nd.....	150.00—Lucien Bellisle, St. Albert, Alta.
3rd.....	35.00—Rodney Grove, Larkspur, Alta.
4th.....	10.00—Mrs. Violet McDonald, High River, Alta.
5th.....	4.00—S. W. Gurney, Sylvan Glen, Alta.
6th.....	10.00—Gordon Lodge, Faust, Alta.
7th.....	10.00—Vernon McIsaac, R.R. 6, Nth. Edmonton, Alta.
8th.....	10.00—Pete Garbauskis, Kavanaugh, Alta.
9th.....	10.00—Mrs. R. E. Bent, Box 457, Drumheller, Alta.
10th.....	10.00—Carl R. Duffield, Cereal, Alta.
11th.....	10.00—Grant R. Abbott, Mundare, Alta.

It will be noted that in some instances a prize is larger than another appearing higher on the list. The reason is that in the case of the larger prize the subscriber enclosed \$1.00 rather than 25 cents for his subscription.

The management of the Farm and Ranch Review extends congratulations to the fortunate prize winners and its thanks to the hundreds of other entrants who took part in the campaign.

MORE POWER to you!
GREATER VALUE to you!



Who Works Harder Than A Farmer?
What Works Harder Than A Chevrolet Truck?

Chevrolet P-L trucks were made to work. With the most powerful engines ever built by Chevrolet, they have what it takes to handle your hauling jobs—faster, better.

Chevrolet P-L trucks are built to last. Their advance design and sturdy construction take tough loads and the roughest roads.

Chevrolet P-L trucks are far ahead. Check them for payload, performance, popularity, price. They are far ahead in every feature that matters to farmers.

Chevrolet P-L trucks are better than ever. Always powerful, always a buy, now they give you more power and greater value than ever.

A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE



P*L

ADVANCE-DESIGN TRUCKS

**P*
Payload Leaders**

**P*
Performance Leaders**

**P*
Popularity Leaders**

**P*
Price Leaders**

For low operating costs per ton mile, smart buyers choose Chevrolet P-L trucks. They are advance designed to cut running and repair costs. Their rugged construction lets you deliver the goods—with real reductions in operating expense.

On the hills or on the straightaway, the efficient new Chevrolet P-L trucks are far ahead in performance. They give you high pulling power over a wide range of usable road speeds—and high acceleration to cut down total trip time.

In every postwar year truck customers have bought more Chevrolets than any other make of truck—convincing proof of the owner satisfaction they have earned through the years—proof that Chevrolet is Canada's most wanted truck.

From low selling price to high resale value, you're money ahead with Chevrolet trucks. Chevrolet's rock-bottom initial cost—outstandingly low cost of operation and upkeep—and high trade-in value, all add up to the lowest price for you.

Plus all these P* features: THREE GREAT VALVE-IN-HEAD ENGINES: the special 110-h.p. Torque-Master, the new 105-h.p. Load-Master and the improved 92-h.p. Thrift-Master—to give you greater power per gallon, lower cost per load • THE NEW POWER-JET CARBURETOR: smoother, quicker acceleration response • DIAPHRAGM SPRING CLUTCH for easy action engagement • SYNCHRO-MESH TRANSMISSIONS for fast, smooth shifting • HYPOID REAR AXLES—5 times more durable than spiral bevel type • DOUBLE-ARTICULATED BRAKES—for complete driver control • WIDE-BASE WHEELS for increased tire mileage • ADVANCE-DESIGN STYLING with the "Cab that Breathes" • BALL-TYPE STEERING for easier handling • UNIT-DESIGN BODIES—precision built.

F50-CT-1



SNAP

Gets Hands Clean

SAFETY GLASS for Automobiles
Any Make of Car

THE BENNETT GLASS CO. LTD.
M 1778 228 - 7th Ave. East, Calgary

FIGHT CANCER

Give

to the

CANADIAN CANCER SOCIETY

1950 CAMPAIGN

Give GENEROUSLY

GUARD THOSE YOU LOVE



CHOOSE LONITE

One of many designs in nationally approved and guaranteed LONITE—each a proud tribute of everlasting beauty and distinction.

All Types and Prices

Whether you wish to mark a double, single, or child's grave LONITE complete range in LONITE MEMORIALS offers wide choice at low price (\$4.50 up) for prompt delivery to anywhere in Canada.

We Pay the Freight—Buy Direct and Save—No Agents

Free Catalogue

Mail Coupon TODAY for this new FREE Catalogue, giving all details and prices with much helpful memorial information to guide you.

Established since 1906

FREE

MAIL THIS COUPON

LO'NS STONE WORKS LIMITED
Box 806 NORWOOD P.O., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Please send me without obligation, your Memorial Booklets.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

LO'NS STONE WORKS LTD.
GRANITE MARBLE LONITE

A SHORT STORY

The Pinkeyed rabbit

By HANK McCALL

MONDAY morning the boss walked into my office. "McMann, Bellon Manufacturing Co. is going to change their advertising agent. I want you to go get that account."

Ordinarily I would have jumped at the chance, but five minutes before the boss, the same one, had assigned me a new secretary. The idea of breaking her in while working on a big account strangled me.

It took me three months to get Miss Kincaid to the point where she could handle all my paper work unassisted. That left all my time for socializing with the clients. Just when I needed her the most he takes her away and hands me this new gal.

And what a gal, she was straight from the country. She had never been in a business office in her life, let alone this madhouse of ours. Her name was Virginia Cooke and she was nice looking, but I wasn't interested in looks.

I called in the idea boys for a session and with many doubts had Miss Cooke come in to record their bright remarks. It must have been because it was Monday morning but no one had any brainstorms to offer Bellon.

The morning rolled by and at eleven o'clock I called a halt. Miss Cooke waited with her notebook in hand for further instructions.

"Work up your notes on the typewriter. I'm going over to Bellon's now but I'll be back right after lunch. That'll give you plenty of time to have them ready for me."

My lunch with Jim Murphy, the Bellon sales manager, wasn't exactly inspiring. Usually Jim is an easy guy to get along with, but today he had advertisingitis of the brain. Some of his higher brass must have been raising the pressure on him. The agency that could do all he wanted would eliminate the need for his sales force. He wanted Bellon Overalls so well known that his peddlers could sit on their fannies and do a boom business by shaking the orders out of envelopes.

That little luncheon made my head hang so low that I didn't see the crowd in front of our building until I bumped into the fringe. I tapped a guy on the shoulder and asked, "What's going on?"

"Some dame has a couple of rabbits."

Fresh guy. I pushed through the mob to see for myself.

Miss Cooke was the attraction. She was strolling slowly down the street with two white rabbits on a leash. One had pink eyes and the other had blue. She was dangling a carrot from the end of a riding crop over the noses of the poor beasts.

Each rabbit was straining at the leash trying to get his teeth into that carrot. If I hadn't been so worried about the Bellon account I would have laughed, but instead I snorted and went up to the office.

The conference transcript lay on top of my desk and it was beautifully finished. If there had been any ideas on it I would have been happy.



Every time my mind focussed on business, two big rabbits, one with pink eyes and the other with blue, slid between the thoughts and my papers.

My mind wasn't on Bellon, it straggled back to that crazy girl and the rabbits. What a way to spend a lunch hour, walking two white rabbits down the main street with a carrot over their noses.

Miss Cooke came in from her lunch hour on the dot. She certainly didn't look like a girl that walked rabbits.

"Miss Cooke, do you like rabbits?"

"Yes, sir, fried."

Well, if she didn't want to tell me about her rabbits that was her affair. I had other things on my mind. But every time my mind focussed on business, two big rabbits, one with pink eyes and the other with blue, slid between my thoughts and my papers. Sometimes they

even winked. Miss Cooke's typewriter beat like rain on a tin roof all afternoon.

She was strictly business. It soon became apparent to me that Miss Kincaid wasn't going to be missed.

I left the office early the next morning after showing Miss Cooke the day's work. At noon I was driving back to the parking lot and I was in a hurry. A block from my destination I hit a traffic jam. Cars were stalled on both sides of the street. A couple of cops flashed by blowing their whistles.

Luckily for me I spotted one of our office boys, hailed him and had him take my car. I jumped out and headed for the center of the crowd.

Well, you guessed it. Miss Cooke was stranded half way across the main corner of town. The pink-eyed rabbit had snatched the carrot off the leash and blue eyes had gone on strike. Every time the cops tried to move them the hooting bystanders surged forward, packing the street.

That was enough for me, I took off for the office. Miss Cooke might be potentially the greatest secretary in the world but I wasn't going to have one that walked white rabbits during lunch hour.

The boss had the same idea. He was waiting on my desk. "Look here, McCann. What about this girl of yours? What's she doing with those rabbits?"

"Boss, I don't know. She says she likes rabbits fried."

The boss started to explode but checked. In walked Miss Cooke with Jim Murphy beaming at her side.

"McCann," he said, "anybody with the brains to hire a girl as smart as this must be pretty sharp himself. Bring out the contracts, I want to sign up a little advertising."

The boss looked at me and I looked at him. This business is supposed to be crazy but we had never seen anything like this.

Miss Cooke never said a word, she didn't even come into my office. I could hear her typewriter pounding as we haggled over the final details.

After all the excitement clear-

Solution to last month's puzzle

L	I	M	N	S	M	I	S	H	A	P	P	A	T	H	S	T	A	B	S
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ed and my visitors left, I called in my wonder girl.

"Miss Cooke, I don't want to intrude on your private life, but what's the story on this rabbit deal?"

"I guess it's home work. You see, my uncle runs the pet shop across the street and his business is very bad. Since he needed a boost, I thought the rabbits would be real advertising."

She's teaching me and I've only been in the business twelve years.

"Yeah, but how does Murphy come in?"

"Well, our business needed advertising, too. So when anyone asked me about the rabbits I told them we were doing the job for the pet shop. Then today when that awful pink-eyed one grabbed the carrot and the police were arresting me, the nicest man told them he'd handle everything. When he insisted on bringing me back to the office, I said, 'No,' but he said it would be all right, he was Mr. Murphy."

Just like that she gets Murphy to sign the contract. Well, the least I could do was to show some appreciation.

"Miss Cooke, this contract means a lot to me. In fact it calls for a celebration. Do you think we could arrange to have dinner tonight?"

"I'm sorry, Mr. McCann, but Mr. Murphy has asked me. We're going to have fried rabbit."

I'm going to have rabbit too, two of them, stuffed, with carrots in their mouths.

REPAIRING ROTTED FENCE POSTS BY REINFORCING WITH PIPE



IF wooden fence posts have rotted below ground and the upper portion is still in good condition, a long-lasting and inexpensive repair can be made by reinforcing them with lengths of discarded water pipe. Cut a length of $\frac{3}{4}$ or 1-in. galvanized pipe for each post so it is long enough to extend at least 3 ft. into the ground when its upper end is even with the top of the post. Then fasten the pipe loosely to one side of the post with three or more pipe straps and drive the pipe into the ground. The straps serve as guides for driving the pipe and are tightened after the pipe has been driven.

(Courtesy Popular Mechanics' Magazine)

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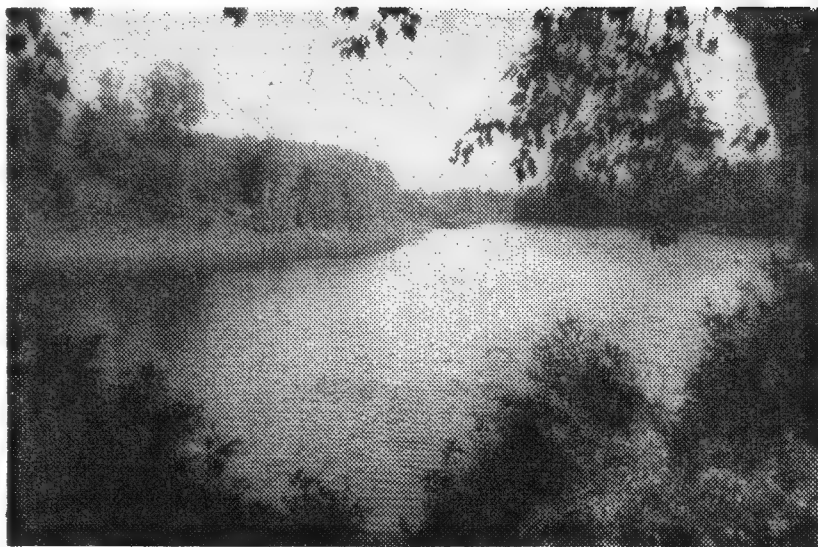
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Prize Picture



Mrs. Peter Jansen of Hudson's Bay, Sask., won \$5 for this nicely composed picture of the Red Deer River.

Here's all you need to know to have success with lawns

By H. F. HARP

APRIL is the opening month of outdoor gardening operations. April brings melting snows and pussy willows. Meadow larks return and wild geese are calling. The urge to get outside and work in the garden is born anew.

As soon as the snow covering has melted away a start should be made to clean up the grass area. Now is the time when snow mould usually makes an appearance. This fungus disease can be troublesome when conditions are favourable for its spread. Snow mould is first observed as patches of cobweb-like growth and if allowed to grow will develop into brown patches that can kill out whole areas of the lawn, so that reseedling is necessary to put matters right.

When these patches are first observed they should be lightly brushed over with a corn broom and the affected portions of the lawn dusted with a mixture of semesan and sulphur using equal portions of each.

Soil temperatures have a good deal to do with the spread of snow mould and when conditions are good for the propagation of the mould the spread is rapid and resulting damage severe.

Preventative cultural treatment should include the avoidance of nitrogen fertilizers in the fall and the removal of snow drifts in early spring. Cleaning up leaves and rubbish will allow the grass to dry up quickly and thereby reduce the chances of snow mould.

Topdressing

Lawns that have been established for some time and have shown by their unthrifty appearance to stand in need of top-dressing should have an application of equal parts, soil, peat and sand as soon as the cleaning and raking has been carried out.

The soil must be free of weed seeds, otherwise bothersome weeds will result. Not more than a quarter inch dressing should be applied at one time and this should be raked in.

If the grass is in reasonably good condition it is recommended that Ammonium Phosphate be applied at one pound per hundred square feet. In using artificial fertilizers care must be taken to spread it evenly, and to facilitate this work it is best to divide the required amount into two equal parts. Spread one half evenly walking from north to south and the other half by walking from east to west.

The grass should be dry when fertilizer is put on and where possible it should be watered in. Where no means of watering is at hand the fertilizer is best applied on a cloudy day.

Mowing

Improper mowing results in serious damage to lawns especially newly established ones. Most frequent cause of damage is close cutting. Lawns should never be cut closer than one inch even though supplies of water are available to keep the grass growing in periods of drought.

On lawns where no water is given other than rains a height of two inches is preferred. Close cutting will expose the grass roots to scorching sun and when rains are not frequent the grass takes on a dried-out appearance.

These recommended heights for mowing lawns do not apply to the 'Bent' grasses that are naturally low growing and adaptable to close cutting, providing adequate water supplies are given.

In June when the grass grows rapidly frequent mow-

ing is necessary. Every four or five days is not too often as rains are usually copious and growing conditions ideal.

At no time should a heavy growth of grass be allowed to develop or a severe check will follow when the grass is finally cut. Besides this the clippings will smother the grass if allowed to remain and when raked off the lawn will present a yellowish look. When regular mowings are made and the machine set to cut at two inches it will not be necessary to carry off the clippings.

The mower should be kept sharp always otherwise the grass will be bruised and the general appearance of the lawn spoiled.

Worn-out Lawns

The method of dealing with run-down lawns will depend on the condition of the turf and the cause of its unsatisfactory condition. If the lawn is badly infested with weeds and faulty drainage is thought responsible for poor growth it may be easier in the long run to reconstruct the whole lawn than to try and improve it by a regular programme of fertilization.

In some instances the cause of poor grass may be due to an acid soil condition. Where this is suspected a soil test should be made, the reaction determined and a dressing of ground lime be given if required.

Weed Killers

Dandelions and other broad-leaved perennial weeds can be easily eradicated by using 2,4-D preparations according to the manufacturers' instructions. The 'Ester' form of this chemical is very potent and should be used with great care. Many garden plants are highly susceptible to damage from fumes given off by 2,4-D.

In the vegetable garden tomatoes are extremely susceptible so that great care must be taken in using 2,4-D near tomato plants.

Spray machines that have been used in applying 2,4-D should be thoroughly washed in gasoline and then scalded with

Prize Picture



Here's another shot of John Protrark's educated bull, bowing prettily for Farm and Ranch readers.

water and strong soap before they are safe to use for applying insecticides.

Seasonal Hints

Sweet Peas

Sweet Peas are best sown as soon as the ground is in workable condition. Select a site that is open and where they will not have to compete with the roots of trees and shrubs for soil moisture. A suitable spot can usually be found in the vegetable garden.

Take out a furrow three or four inches deep and set the seeds an inch or so apart covering them with an inch of soil. Germination will take about ten days and when the plants are a few inches high they should be supported with twiggy sticks. Later on chicken wire, five or six feet high is placed in position for permanent support.

As growth proceeds frequent stirring of the soil is needed to keep down weeds and conserve moisture. Lawn clippings or peat moss may be put on as a mulch with beneficial results before the weather gets hot.

Regular attention to the removal of flowers must be given if the plants are to remain in a flourishing condition. Allowing the plants to develop seed pods will be ruinously exhausting.

Green-fly (Aphids) are often troublesome and where observed no time should be lost in spraying with a solution of Black Leaf 40, using a teaspoonful in a gallon of soapy water.

Seed should be treated with Semesan or other commercial disinfectants to ward off fungus diseases.

Vegetable Garden

As soon as the ground is dry enough to work a sowing of the following varieties of early vegetables should be made.

Peas: Little Marvel, Thos. Laxton.

Parsnips: Short Thick, Guernsey.

Onions: Sweet Spanish, Danvers.

Spinach: King of Denmark.

Broad Beans: Windsor.

Hotbeds

After the middle of the month it will be safe to transfer the boxes of seedlings to the hotbed. Special attention to watering and ventilating must be given.



"Don't get excited, Sir! It's just my wife cooking supper."

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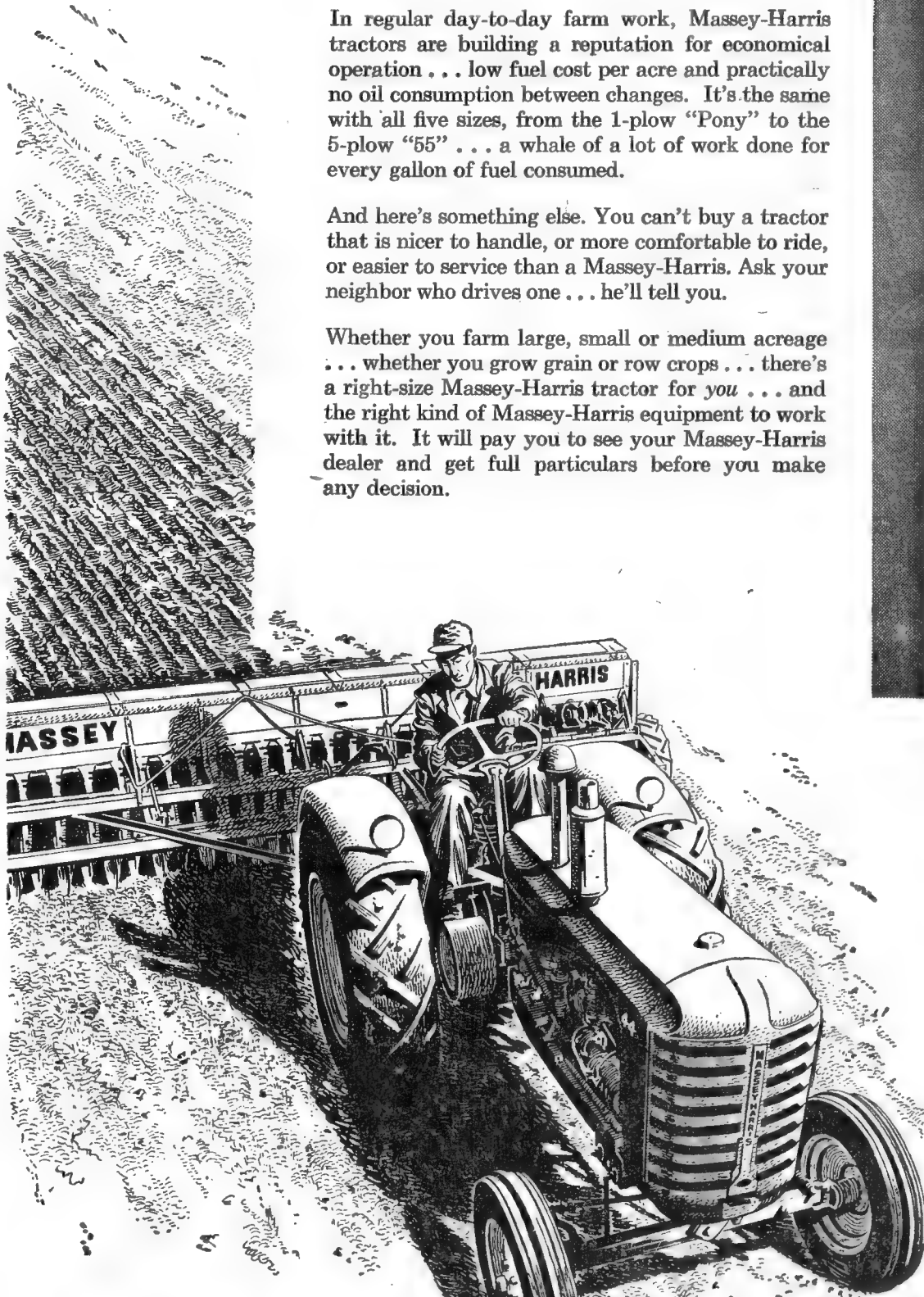
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Building Code

In Dallas, coeds at two Southern Methodist University dormitories were urged to stop sunbathing on house balconies because they were causing steelworkers to dawdle on the school's \$8,000,000 building program.

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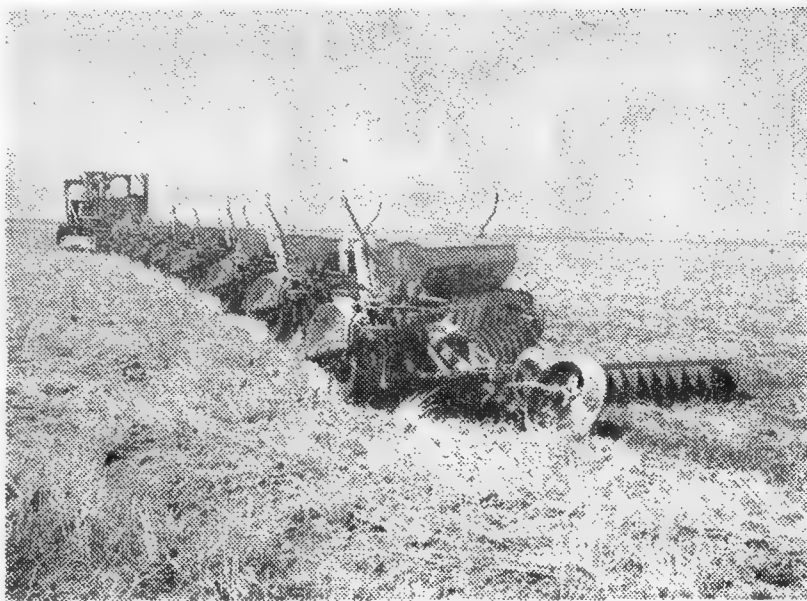
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Gang-seeding in Southern Alberta



Canadian Pacific Railway Photo

Saskatchewan will supply
pasture grass seed at cost

REGINA — Mixtures of grass and alfalfa seed will be available to farmers in Saskatchewan at cost price under the 1950 forage crop program of the provincial department of agriculture announced by Hon. I. C. Nolle, minister.

In announcing the new program, the minister urged farmers to seed one acre in grass-alfalfa mixture per head of cattle on the farm. An increase in our forage crop acreage is necessary, he said, to meet the feed requirements of the province's livestock population and build up feed reserves for emergency years.

A mixture of alfalfa, brome and crested wheat grass was recommended for the brown soil zone of southwest Saskatchewan and the lighter soils in the southern and western areas of the province. Cost of this mixture per acre was listed as \$3.56 freight prepaid.

Mr. Nolle warned against seeding where there is danger of spring grasshopper damage. Seeding should be done as early as possible on good low-lying land that is not subject to drifting, he said. Do not use a nurse crop and seed in rows 12 inches apart in the brown soil zone and

18 inches apart in the extreme southwest, he advised.

For the more moist areas of the dark brown soil and the black, transition and grey soil zones, a mixture of alfalfa and brome was recommended at a total cost of \$4.72 per acre.

Pasture mixtures of alfalfa, brome and crested wheat grass in varying proportions are also

● A thankful heart is not only the greatest virtue, but the parent of all the other virtues.

—Cicero

available under the program at \$4.82 and \$5.00 per acre.

Mr. Nolle pointed out that other mixtures could be prepared and sold on request or brome at 46 cents a pound and alfalfa at 52 cents a pound could be sold in single lots. Because of short supply, crested wheat grass seed could not be sold alone.

Reed canary grass seed would be available in limited supply at 63 cents a pound for seeding land subject to flooding. Sweet clover seed was not available under the program, he said, but a brome-slender wheat grass mixture suitable for alkaline soil would be supplied at 45 cents per pound.

Chile keeps
its oil land

GEOLOGISTS have been hunting oil in Chile for 30 years. The search finally was narrowed down to bleak Tierra del Fuego, below the Strait of Magellan.

In 1930 President Carlos Ibanez called in a Belgian firm and spent millions of pesos drilling three wells in the desolate subantarctic. Two were dry. One produced oil, but it was blocked when engineers blasted it to increase the flow. Chileans blamed this on sabotage by the "oil trust" and the argument went on: Was there or was there not oil in Chile?

The late President Juan Antonio Rios decided to spend "whatever it costs" and settle the matter once and for all. He called in North American geologists and drilling crews.

On December 29, 1945, two men sitting beside a squat tower on a desolate mound in wind-swept Tierra del Fuego were suddenly drenched with oil. Springhill (now renamed Cerro Manantiales) No. 1 had come in. Optimistic officials hailed a new source of wealth for Chile, to supplement dwindling copper and nitrate.

But there were obstacles. The main one was the remoteness of the oil field. It was 900 miles from the nearest Chilean railroad at Puerto Montt. It was fourteen days by fast ship, eighteen by slow, from Valparaiso. A pipeline to the coast, a tanker fleet, and refineries were needed to make real use of the oil.

Chile insisted on building these itself. Foreigners owned and exploited most of the country's other resources. The oil Chileans meant to keep.

Doggedly they saved their dollars until they had enough to build a 45-mile pipeline to Clarence Bay and to put up storage tanks and piers. Last month the 6-inch pipeline was finished and the wells uncapped. A tanker sailed for Uruguay with a cargo of crude oil bought by that country. Chile had won the first battle in its war for self-sufficiency in oil.

But before the country is completely independent of foreign oil it will have to build refineries and launch a tanker fleet. This will cost millions of dollars and will probably take five years. Nevertheless, Chileans recently claimed from sixteen wells a daily production of 2,000 barrels, soon to be raised to 10,000. And they pointed out proudly that for the first time in history Chilean naval vessels were burning Chilean oil.—(Newsweek.)

"The country is both the philosopher's garden and his library, in which he reads and contemplates the power, wisdom and goodness of God."

—William Penn.

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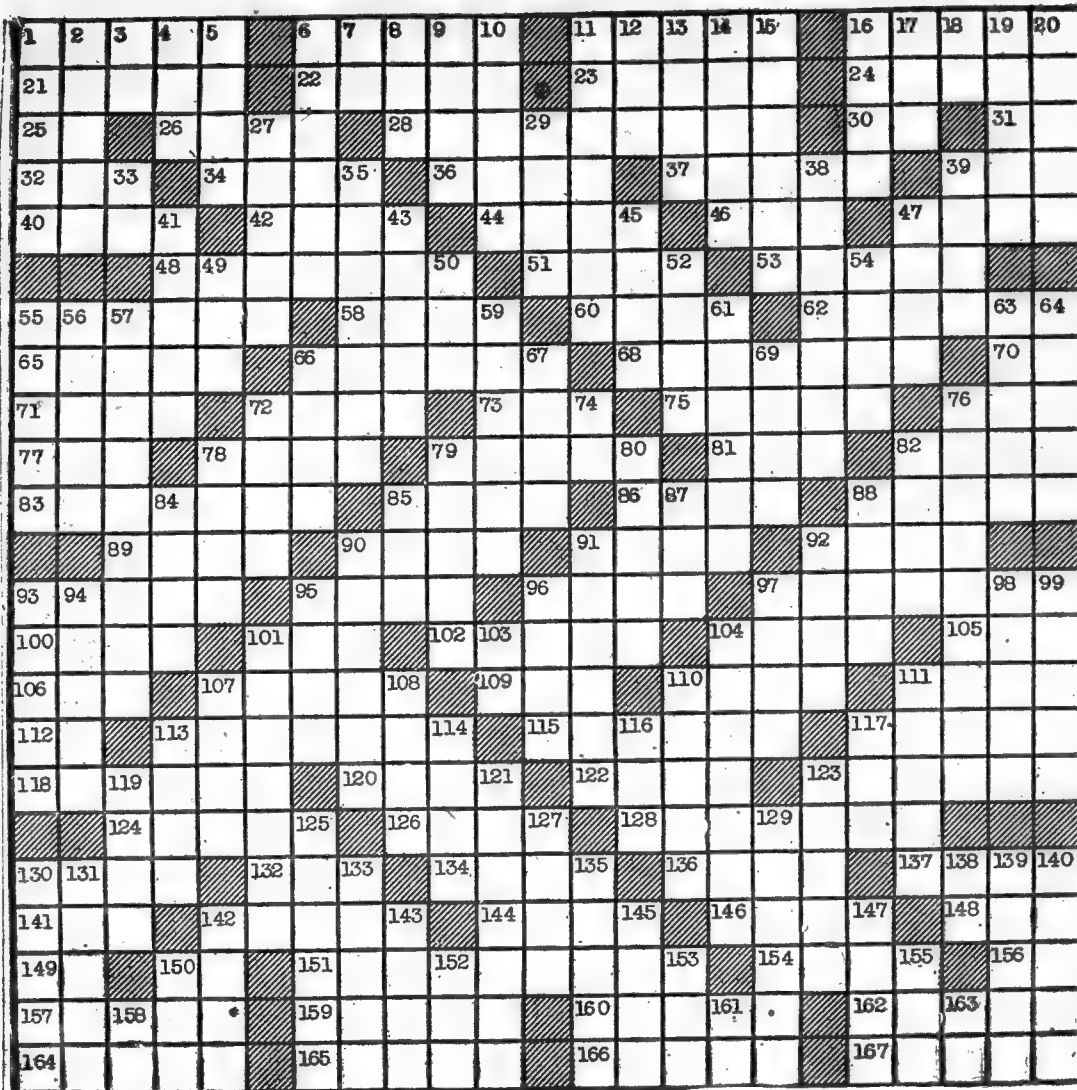
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| 16 Emulated | 76 License holders | 130 Main stress |
| 17 Lighted | 78 Part of window | 131 Eagle nest |
| 18 Mulberry | 79 Impure metal | 133 Spanish title |
| 19 New England state | 80 French river | 135 Hops |
| 20 Heraldic devices | 82 Inferior | 138 Note of scale |
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| 45 To move rapidly | 94 Gnawed | 153 Before |
| 47 Sour | 95 To yearn | 155 To beat |
| 49 Force | 96 Panic | 158 Musical syllable |
| | 97 Drudgery | 161 Compass point |
| | 98 Dogma | 163 Parent |
| | 99 Sows | |
| | 101 Testifies | |
| | 103 French article | |

Radiators Limited

133 - 5th AVE. WEST

CALGARY

M 1047 TELEPHONE M 1047

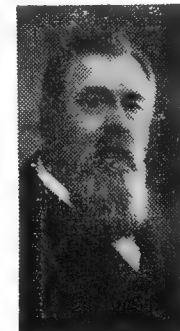
Wholesale & Retail

REPAIRING, RE-CORING AND
CLEANING to Restore circulation.

"DESIRE TO SERVE—PLUS ABILITY"

Branches at
Lethbridge & Red Deer

To Feel Well.. Look Well.. Act Well

Dr. Peter Fahrney
1840 - 1905You must have
proper bowel
elimination.

If you feel out of sorts, nervous, and suffer from headaches, gas, bloating, upset stomach, bad breath, lack of appetite, loss of sleep — remember — it may all be due to constipation. To relieve constipation

Forni's Alpenkräuter

has proved to be an ideal medicine. Use as directed. Gently and smoothly this laxative and stomachic- tonic puts sluggish bowels to work and aids them to eliminate clogging waste matter; helps expel constipation's gas, gives the stomach that comforting feeling of warmth. Alpenkräuter's amazing effectiveness is due to a scientific formula which combines 18 (not just one or two) of Nature's medicinal herbs, roots and botanicals—a secret formula perfected over a period of 78 years. Yes, for prompt, proven, pleasant relief for constipation's miseries get Alpenkräuter today in your neighborhood or send for

**SPECIAL
Get Acquainted
OFFER**

11 oz. bottle for only
\$1.00 shipped postpaid
to your door.



MAIL this "SPECIAL OFFER" Coupon—Now

☐ Enclosed is \$1.00. Send me post-paid regular 11 oz. bottle of ALPENKRAUTER.

☐ Send C.O.D. (charges added).


Name.....

Address.....

Postoffice.....

DR. PETER FAHRNEY & SONS CO.
Dept. C964-36A2501 Washington Blvd., Chicago 12, Ill.
256 Stanley St., Winnipeg, Man., Can.

COPENHAGEN



A
Small Pinch
Satisfies

"The World's Best Chew"
IT'S DATED TO GUARANTEE FRESHNESS

Vacation by train when seeding's done

Take time out for a trip after spring seeding—visit friends in eastern Canada—or take a vacation amid the scenic beauty of the west coast!



**CANADIAN
NATIONAL
RAILWAYS**

For complete comfort and enjoyment, travel The Continental Limited. De luxe coaches with adjustable seats—wide, full vision windows—room to move about—delicious meals served en route.

**TAKE THE CONTINENTAL LIMITED
2 TRAINS DAILY EAST AND WEST**



Exception to the rule

To the Editor,

This reader agreed with, and also got food for thought from, your lead editorial in the February issue, entitled: If this is to be "Canada's Century" it's time we de-emphasized "Security".

I would quote, for the purpose of briefly commenting upon, a paragraph: "It is all very well to complain because Americans have come in and obtained titles to our oil resources, our forests, our iron resources and even many of our gold and copper mines. But why aren't Canadians risking their capital in the development of their own country? That is the most important question that can be asked in this country today. Yet almost no thinking is being done about it anywhere."

Well said, Mr. Editor; but I wish you could have been present at a rural-urban study club, here at the opposite side of the Dominion. The theme would have been a familiar one (Alberta's Oil) and, somehow, I think you would have been encouraged by the trend in the discussion stream. It was the consensus, for example, that the projected oil pipeline from Edmonton should have been financed by the Canadian people — or by the Ottawa treasury — to the extent of the money differential involved in sending that flowing 'black gold' to our own Lakehead ports, rather than to the port of Superior, Wisconsin.

It was, furthermore, the consensus that, while the present 20-inch pipeline may be reasonably satisfactory to its corporate builders, the long-term interests of Canada would have been better served by a larger-capacity line — perhaps a 36-

inch flow — the cost of this differential, also to be financed by the Canadian people — or by the Ottawa treasury.

Finally, it was the consensus of this group of laymen, with the thought based on common-sense ("the highest statesmanship") that such an oil-flow will, if today's experts know what they are talking about, be imperative by 1957; also, that, on a volume per-unit cost basis, Alberta's oil could be laid down at Ft. William - Pt. Arthur at less money per barrel than, in fact, said oil will now arrive at Superior, Wisconsin?

We accept your "no thinking" rule; yet flatter ourselves in being the exception which proves it. Many thanks, Mr. Editor!

Toronto, Ont.

W.P.D.

Awful drivell

To the Editor:

I have been a reader of your paper for over 30 years and in all that time I have never come across such drivell as you wrote in your January Editorial about the marketing of coarse grain. Mr. Peterson would never have made such a blunder.

If the coarse grain pool had been a voluntary one as it

I Saw . . .

I was taken on a picnic last summer, and nailed to a tree "I Saw . . ." a sign that said:
"This is God's Country,
Don't make it look like
H-E-L-L."

—Wayne Johnson,
Coleman, Alta.

The Farm and Ranch Review pays \$1 to observant readers who spot the unusual sights on the prairies and send them in to the Editor.

Prize Picture



The Red River, at St. Andrew's Locks, is a summer Mecca for fishermen, farmers and city dwellers alike. Mrs. P. S. Higgs, R.R. 1, High Bluff, Man., won \$5 for this picture.

should have been it would have received but a very small amount of grain and the farmers would have had the money instead of begging now for interim payment.

It would be interesting to know how many farmers made use of the flax pool.

The Farmers' Union which represents less than 20% of the farmers is talking big and making a mess of everything.

The farmers' strike — a big fiasco.

The compulsory pool — another expensive lesson, and again we are left holding the bag.

Wm. H. Smith.

Highway, Alta.

That Killam signpost

To the Editor:

I feel that Mrs. M. E. Lamke of Camrose, Alta., is to be commended on her powers of observation, as I have lived in the Killam district for the last 39 years and I have yet to see the sign post she referred to in your paper, we have a sign post on each side of our town which has attracted considerable attention in the past, which reads: "Drive carefully, Avoid accidents, Killam."

John Busse.

Defining the "isms"

Idealism—If you have two cows, you milk them both, use all the milk you need and have enough left for everyone else.

Socialism—If you have two cows, you keep one and give the other to your neighbor.

Communism—if you have two cows, you give both to the government; then the government gives you back some milk.

Imperialism—If you have two cows, you steal somebody's bull.

Soft-pink Communism — If you have two cows, you are a capitalist.

Capitalism—If you have two cows, you sell one cow and buy a bull.

Anarchism—If you have two cows, your neighbor shoots one and takes the other.

Nazism — If you have two cows, the government shoots you and takes both cows.

Realism — If you have two cows, they're both dry.



"I was trapped in front of the grade school when it let out."

Farm Service Facts

PRESENTED BY.....



IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

HOW TO CHOOSE AND USE THE RIGHT TRACTOR FUEL

Selection of the right tractor fuel is mighty important . . . two ways. It can make a big difference in getting maximum power from your tractor, and in economy of operation. When we stop to consider that the total cost of fuels and lubricants used in the normal lifetime of a tractor, will equal the price of the tractor . . . we can readily see the importance of choosing fuels wisely . . . and adjusting the tractor properly for best use.

Fuels Differ in Boiling Point

A fuel produces power only as it is vaporized. Any petroleum fuel is made by blending some of the light fractions (low boiling point) with some of the heavy fractions (high boiling point). A good fuel is one that contains the right balance of these various fractions. Complete vaporization is necessary for maximum power, and to avoid unburned fuel being forced down into the crank case, diluting the oil. Therefore, the operator must be sure that the tractor is kept hot enough to vaporize the heavy fractions.

Engines Differ in Compression Ratio

The compression ratio of a tractor is the main point in determining the type of fuel to use. Compression ratio, in simple terms, is the extent to which the air-fuel mixture in the cylinder is compressed by the piston during the compression stroke. That is, a 5-to-1 ratio means that the mix is compressed into one-fifth of its original space. Generally speaking, the higher the compression ratio, the greater is the power of the engine, provided the proper type of fuel is used.

For High Compression Tractors

High compression tractors are those with compression ratios in the range of 5.5-to-1 to 6.5-to-1. In recent years, the trend has been more and more to this type of tractor, but not with as high compression as modern automobile engines. In 1949, the average compression ratio of automobile engines was 6.9-to-1. Some were higher.

High compression engines require a gasoline with high octane rating, in order to operate without knocking or pinging. When pinging occurs, it reduces the power and also may subject the engine to severe strain.

Most manufacturers of high compression tractors recommend the use of regular gasoline . . . and it pays to follow their recommendations. Regular gasoline (such as Esso) has a sufficiently high octane rating to prevent pinging, and seldom (if ever) does it pay to use a higher-octane, higher-priced premium gasoline in a farm tractor. The premium gasolines are made for use in the highest-compression

automobile engines which, as noted above, have a considerably higher ratio than tractors. Regular gasoline will develop as much power as premium, as long as there is no pinging. High compression tractors run best with "cold" type spark plugs.

For Medium Compression Tractors

In the case of medium compression tractors . . . those with ratios of 5.5-to-1 and lower . . . there is more room for trying out and comparing different fuels. Generally, a medium compression tractor works best with medium-octane gasoline, such as Imperial Acto. But if it has a hot-type manifold, it may use distillate very satisfactorily. Or, if the compression ratio is in the "upper medium" range . . . almost high enough to be classed as high compression . . . and the tractor is under heavy load . . . then you may find that regular gasoline will give you the best all-round performance.

In using distillate, it is important to use "hot" type spark plugs. In using gasoline, either medium-octane or regular, the "cold" type spark plug will improve the performance. If the tractor is equipped with a "hot" and "cold" adjustment on the manifold, it is equally important to turn it to the "hot" position when using distillate, and to the "cold" position when using gasoline.

either medium-octane or regular, the "cold" type spark plug will improve the performance. If the tractor is equipped with a "hot" and "cold" adjustment on the manifold, it is equally important to turn it to the "hot" position when using distillate, and to the "cold" position when using gasoline.

For Low Compression Tractors

Tractors with compression ratios of approximately 4.75-to-1 or lower, are classified as low compression tractors. Most of the early models were of this type. Low compression tractors are designed to burn distillate . . . such as Imperial Tractor Distillate. They are built with a "hot" type manifold to provide the necessary heat to vaporize distillate . . . which carries a higher proportion of heavy fractions than gasoline. They can be operated successfully, and most economically, on this heavier fuel, provided the water temperature in the cooling system is maintained at approximately 200 degrees. In cool weather, it is usually necessary to use a radiator shutter or screen to hold the water temperature at this level. It is also important to use "hot" type plugs.

A low compression tractor must be started on gasoline . . . and one of the secrets of satisfaction is to warm up the engine thoroughly, before switching to distillate.

Diesels are Different

Diesel tractors are a "different breed" that require a highly refined fuel of their own. No space to discuss diesels here, except to say that it is a mistake to try to operate them on anything except special diesel fuel . . . also the fuel must be kept absolutely clean.



It's a Bargain!

MARVELUBE

No. 11 Grease and High Grade Gun at Special Low Price



Marvelube is the top-quality grease for farm machines. The name tells you . . . "Marvelube" means marvellous lubrication. But Marvelube can't do its job unless you force it into the bearings with the proper kind of gun. So here's a special offer . . . for a limited time . . . a high grade gun, as illustrated above, with a pail of Marvelube No. 11, at a bargain price.

SEE YOUR IMPERIAL OIL AGENT

NEXT ISSUE



Facts About Summer Fallow

Is there any particular subject you would like us to discuss in later issues? We will be glad to have your suggestions. Write to:

Editor, Farm Service Facts
Imperial Oil Limited
56 Church St.
Toronto, Ont.

FR

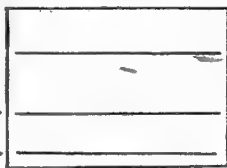
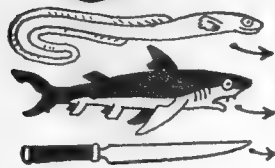
RUNLAND

THE FAMILY ENTERTAINER

BY
A.W. NUGENT
THE WORLD'S
LEADING
PUZZLEMAKER



SEE HOW
NEATLY YOU
CAN DRAW
IN OUR
FACES.



RIDDLE GIGGLE

AEINNOPT
TRY TO
PRINT
THE ABOVE
LETTERS IN
THE SQUARES
SO THAT—

—THEY WILL
FORM EIGHT
THREE-LETTER
WORDS READ-
ING IN THE
DIRECTIONS OF
THE ARROWS.

20,932,288
A B C D E F G H I J K L M
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26

PICTURE ARITHMETIC
FIRST GUESS THE CORRECT NAMES
OF THESE PICTURES. THEN WRITE
THE NUMBERS WHICH ARE UNDER THE LETTERS
THAT ARE IN THE NAME, AS SHOWN IN THE
ABOVE KEY DESIGN. IF YOU DO THIS AND
ADD THE NUMBERS CORRECTLY THE
TOTAL WILL BE 20,932,288.

3 TREES

SEE IF YOU
CAN CHANGE
OAK TO FIR
AND FIR TO ELM
IN EIGHT MOVES.

YOU ARE
REQUIRED
TO CHANGE
JUST ONE LETTER
TO SPELL THE
NEXT WORD IN MAK-
ING EACH MOVE.

OAK
1 _____
2 _____
3 FIR
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____
8 ELM

1. WHEN DO 3 AND 3 NOT
MAKE 6?

2. WHY ARE FOWLS THE MOST
ECONOMICAL THINGS A
FARMER CAN KEEP?

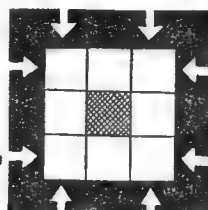
3. WHICH RUNS FASTER—
HEAT OR COLD?

4. WHY IS A PRETTY GIRL
LIKE A GOOD MIRROR?

5. WHEN DOES A MAN
ROB HIS WIFE?

6. WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BE-
TWEEN A BARBER AND A
WIDOW WITH TEN LITTLE CHILDREN?

7. WHY IS IT PROBABLE THAT BEER
WAS MADE ON THE ARK?

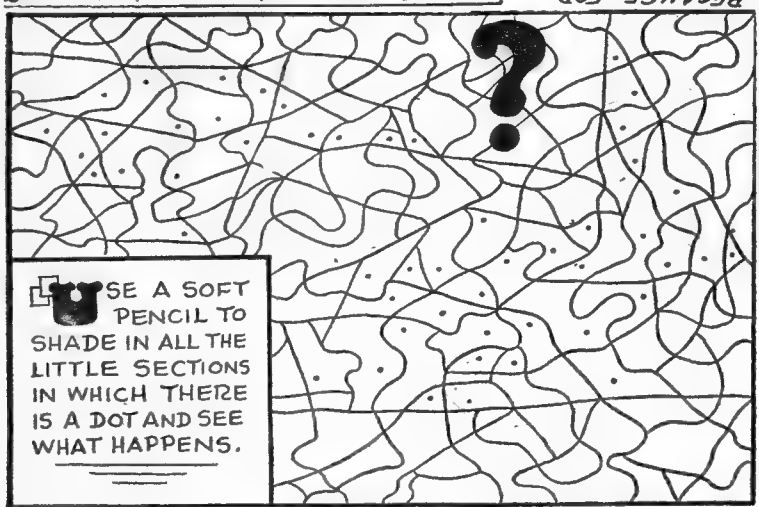


4 CROSS-
NUMBER
PUZZLE

35	23	36	32	20	25
32	23	32	28	27	29
57					

YOU ARE REQUIRED TO WRITE
THE NUMBERS FROM 1 TO 18,
ONE INTO EACH EMPTY SQUARE SO
ARRANGED THAT ALL OF THE ROWS
INDICATED BY THE ARROWS WILL
TOTAL THE EXACT AMOUNT SHOWN
AT THE END OF EACH OF THE THIR-
TEEN ROWS.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9
10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18



USE A SOFT
PENCIL TO
SHADE IN ALL THE
LITTLE SECTIONS
IN WHICH THERE
IS A DOT AND SEE
WHAT HAPPENS.



PICTURE NO. 1 SHOWS MR. UPSAN
DOWN AT THE AGE OF 20.
PHOTO NO. 2 PICTURES HIM
WHEN HE WAS IN THE NAVY AT THE
AGE OF 30.

BY LOOKING AT HEAD NO. 2, UPSIDE
DOWN, YOU WILL SEE HOW HE
LOOKED AT 50. NO. 1, UPSIDE DOWN, IS
HOW HE LOOKS TO-DAY AT 80.

CONNECT
THE DOTS.

COUNT
BY TWOS.

A.W. NUGENT

28. 30. 32. 34. 36. 38. 40. 42. 44. 46. 48. 50.
24. 26. 28. 30. 32. 34. 36. 38. 40. 42. 44. 46. 48. 50.
22. 20. 18. 16. 14. 12. 10. 8. 6. 4. 2. 0. 2. 4. 6. 8. 10. 12. 14. 16. 18. 20. 22. 24. 26. 28. 30. 32. 34. 36. 38. 40. 42. 44. 46. 48. 50.

CUT-OUT FUN

MARY AND
HER LITTLE
LAMB

SLIT HAT
BEND
DOWNWARD
BEND
BACKWARD
BEND BACK-
WARD ON THE
DOTTED LINE

FOLLOW THE IN-
STRUCTIONS TO
MAKE MARY
AND HER LAMB
STAND ON
THEIR OWN FEET.

YOU
PRINT THE
CORRECT
WORDS IN THE
BOXES, THEY WILL
READ THE SAME
ACROSS AS DOWN.

PUZZLE
SOLUTIONS

SOLUTION:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| E | A | T | E |
| N | E | A | T |
| A | R | E | A |
| W | A | N | D |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | | | |
| 4 | | | |

1. A MAGICIAN'S
ROD; 2. SUR-
FACE; 3. TIDY;
4. A GIVEN
POINT OF
TIME.

| | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 32 | 23 | 32 | 28 | 27 | 29 | 57 |
| 11 | 25 | | | | | |
| 3 | 7 | 10 | | | | |
| 13 | 2 | 17 | 32 | | | |
| 15 | 16 | 5 | 17 | 32 | | |
| 4 | 18 | 1 | 23 | | | |
| 14 | 9 | 12 | 35 | | | |

THREE-LETTER
WORDS:

ROSS-NUMBER
PUZZLE:

TON
E
N
A
P
I

PICTURE
ARITHMETIC:

EL 5512
SHARK 1981811
KNIFE 1114965
TREES: OAK, OAR, FAR,
FIR, AIR, ALL, ALL,
20,932,288

2-23-47



Higher Animal

In Washington, Dr. Clarence C. Little, after extensive research in canine psychology, told the National Committee for Traffic Safety that dogs show more intelligence than humans in avoiding the perils of Manhattan's traffic.

Exhibit A.

In Youngstown, Ohio, Census Supervisor John Gillespie asked a middle-aged schoolteacher who applied for a census job if she could qualify on good handwriting, was told: "I ought to. I taught you how to write."

Consequences

In Swift Current, Sask., the social committee of the Horse Co-operative Marketing Association, which cans horse meat to cancel a sleighing party because it could find no horses to pull the sleighs.

The Men Who Came to Dinner

In Denver, thieves broke into Barbara Kloberdans' apartment, took \$30 cash, \$49 worth of clothes, ate some potato salad, drank some Scotch, found varnish and brush in the kitchen cabinet and touched up the door they had splintered to get in.

Mechanic's Clue

In Bristol, England, George Law recognized an auto stolen from him three years before, despite fake engine and chassis numbers and a new paint job, proved his ownership by point-

ing out a piece of chewing gum he had once used to patch an oil leak.

Bulls'-Eye

In Nogales, Ariz., guntotin' police signed up for target practice after the chief's eleven-year-old daughter, Bonnie McDonald, won the department's annual pistol shoot.

Call of the Wild

In Nashville, members of Vanderbilt University's Kappa Alpha Order (Southern) eagerly chased what they thought was their deodorized pet skunk, name of General Sherman, learned too late it was another skunk.

I Saw . . .

On hearing a noise outside, one cold morning in early March, I looked out the living-room window on the east side and was surprised to behold eight cute little prairie chickens trying to pick off the red berries which still clung to the honeysuckle bush. Eventually they scampered off to the windbreak and disappeared.

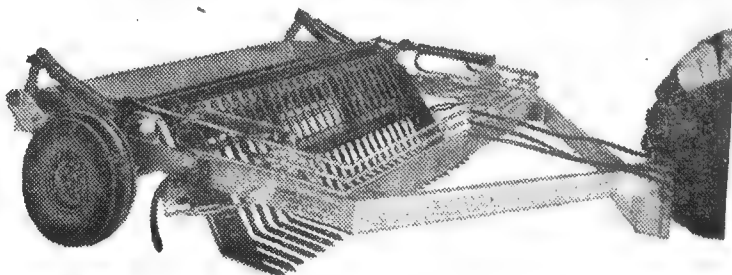
Mrs. D. Macauley,
Dimsdale, Alta.

The Farm and Ranch Review pays \$1 to observant readers who spot the unusual sights on the prairies and send them in to the Editor.

Attention Farmers and Dealers

... We are pleased to announce that we have been appointed Western Distributors for the completely hydraulically-operated

JOCHIM ROCK PICKER



NOW ON DISPLAY AT

United Machine Distributors

1538 - 9th Avenue East, CALGARY, Alta.

Phone E 4850

DEALERS ENQUIRIES INVITED

RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO-DAY

\$500 CASH PRIZES
FIRST PRIZE . . . \$200.
SECOND PRIZE . . . \$100.
THIRD PRIZE . . . \$50.
15 PRIZES \$10. each . . . \$150.

NOTHING TO BUY — NOTHING TO SELL TO WIN ANY OF THE PRIZES LISTED ABOVE

HERE'S WHAT YOU DO—

Simply place the Little Blue Books listed in the left-hand column in the spaces provided in the right-hand column — in the order in which you believe they will appeal to Canadian readers.

These Are Titles of 15 Little Blue Books:

- A—Hints On Public Speaking, by Jno. P. Altgeld.
- B—Great Detective Stories, by Wilkie Collins.
- C—Best Jokes About Married Life, Cunningham.
- D—Interior Decorating for Small Homes, By Clarice Cunningham.
- E—Crime of Poverty, by Henry George.
- F—How to Write Business Letters, by Miriam de Ford.
- G—The Miraculous Revenge, by Bernard Shaw.
- H—Second Storey Man, by Upton Sinclair.
- I—Alice in Wonderland, by Lewis Carroll.
- J—Five Essays by Gilbert K. Chesterton.
- K—How to Paint and Finish Woodwork, by H. E. Enders.
- L—Handbook of Useful Tables.
- M—Digest of 100 Best Classics.
- N—How to Write Advertising, by Ralph Cheyney.
- O—Five Hundred Riddles, by Lloyd Smith.

These Are the Spaces in Which You List Them

| 1st | 2nd | 3rd |
|------|------|------|
| | | |
| 4th | 5th | 6th |
| | | |
| 7th | 8th | 9th |
| | | |
| 10th | 11th | 12th |
| | | |
| 13th | 14th | 15th |

EXAMPLE—If you believe that Little Blue Book 'K' will have the widest appeal — put the letter 'K' in the space marked '1st'. Likewise — if you consider that Little Blue Book 'M' will have the second widest appeal put the letter 'M' in the space marked '2nd', and so on until you have placed all 15 Little Blue Books in the spaces according to the appeal they will have to Canadian readers.

RULES:—In entering this contest, you agree to abide by these rules:— In case of a tie, the prizes involved will be grouped, \$100.00 will be added and the total amount divided amongst those tying. Employees of THE CANADA BOOK AND GIFT HOUSE and their immediate relatives are barred from the contest. Winners will be advised by mail and any contestant may receive a list of the winners with the winning answers by enclosing a stamped, addressed envelope with this entry (1c stamp).

Contestants are allowed One Entry Only

Mail Your Entry Before Midnight April 30th

Entry Number
Do Not Write Here

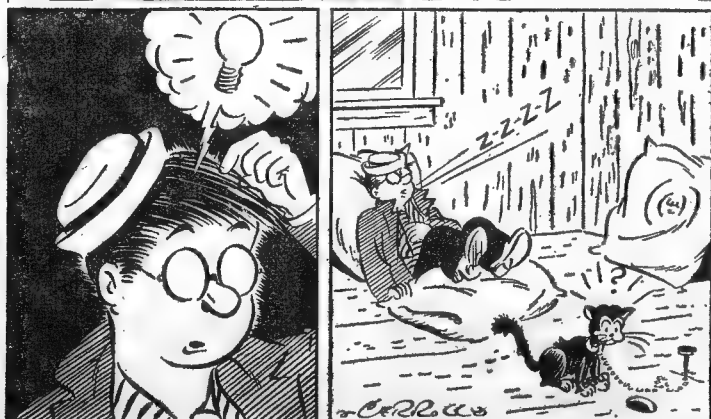
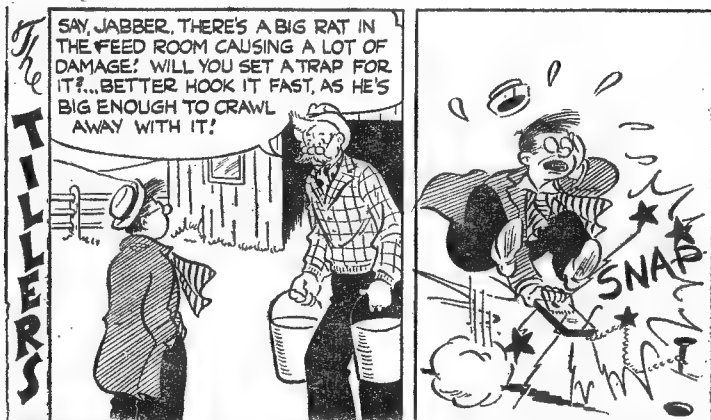
Name
Please Print Plainly

St. or Box No.

City or Town Prov.

To CANADA BOOK AND GIFT HOUSE

Dept. 19. 28 - 30 Wellington St. W., Toronto



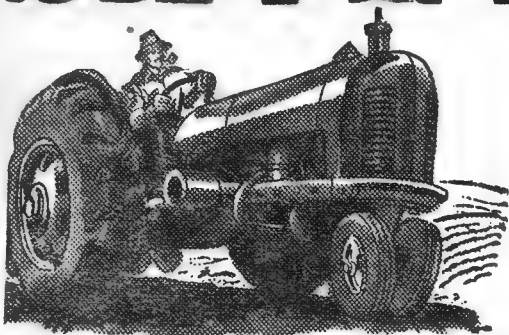
SAVE 22% to 35%

at RIBTOR on your NEW

TIRES

and

TUBES



Ribtor Bargains TRUCK and CAR TIRES & TUBES



PASSENGER

TOP FLIGHT

| Size | Ply | Ribtor
Tire
Price | Ribtor
Tube
Price |
|--------|-----|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 650x15 | 4 | \$18.80 | \$3.20 |
| 700x15 | 4 | 21.10 | 3.45 |
| 600x16 | 4 | 13.40 | 2.65 |
| 700x15 | 6 | 27.15 | |
| 600x16 | 6 | 20.30 | |
| 700x16 | 6 | 27.75 | 3.50 |

AIRFLIGHT

| Size | Ply | Ribtor
Tire
Price | Ribtor
Tube
Price |
|----------------|-----|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 550x16 | 4 | \$14.80 | \$2.45 |
| 525/550x17 | 4 | 11.95 | 2.45 |
| 475/500x19 | 4 | 9.45 | 2.15 |
| 450/475/500x20 | 4 | 9.75 | |
| 600x16 | 4 | 13.40 | |
| 450/500x20 | 6 | 11.95 | |
| 700x16 | 6 | 27.75 | |

GUTTA PERCHA STANDARD

| Size | Ply | Ribtor
Tire
Price | Ribtor
Tube
Price |
|------------|-----|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 600x16 | 6 | \$20.30 | |
| 550x18 | 6 | 14.95 | |
| 500x19 | 6 | 12.40 | |
| 550x19 | 6 | 16.95 | |
| 600/650x19 | 6 | 19.95 | |
| 550x20 | 6 | 17.75 | |
| 30x3 1/2 | 4 | 7.95 | 1.25 |

AIRCUSHION

| Size | Ply | Ribtor
Tire
Price | Ribtor
Tube
Price |
|--------|-----|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 670x15 | 4 | \$17.35 | \$3.20 |
| 670x16 | 4 | 17.75 | |

ROAD GRIP

| Size | Ply | Ribtor
Tire
Price | Ribtor
Tube
Price |
|--------|-----|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 600x16 | 4 | \$15.75 | |
| 650x16 | 4 | 19.30 | |
| 600x16 | 6 | 20.30 | |
| 650x16 | 6 | 24.85 | |

STUDD

| Size | Ply | Ribtor
Tire
Price | Ribtor
Tube
Price |
|--------|-----|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 600x16 | 4 | \$15.75 | |
| 650x16 | 4 | 19.30 | |
| 600x16 | 6 | 20.30 | |
| 650x16 | 6 | 24.50 | |

TRUCK TIRES

MULTI-SERVICE

| Size | Ply | Tire
Price | Tube
Price |
|--------|-----|---------------|---------------|
| 700x20 | 10 | \$51.10 | \$4.80 |
| 750x20 | 10 | 63.40 | |
| 825x20 | 10 | 68.20 | |
| 900x20 | 10 | 87.10 | 8.85 |

ROAD GRIP

| Size | Ply | Tire
Price | Tube
Price |
|--------|-----|---------------|---------------|
| 700x20 | 10 | \$52.60 | |
| 750x20 | 10 | 65.00 | |
| 825x20 | 10 | 71.70 | |
| 900x20 | 12 | 112.75 | |
| 700x17 | 6 | 34.10 | |

FLEETLINER

| Size | Ply | Tire
Price | Tube
Price |
|--------|-----|---------------|---------------|
| 900x20 | 10 | \$91.50 | |
| 700x17 | 8 | 39.35 | 4.30 |
| 750x17 | 8 | 47.40 | |
| 600x20 | 8 | 27.85 | 3.25 |
| 650x20 | 6 | 32.15 | 3.90 |

STUDD

| Size | Ply | Tire
Price | Tube
Price |
|--------|-----|---------------|---------------|
| 825x10 | 10 | \$69.95 | \$7.75 |
| 600x16 | 6 | 28.85 | |
| 650x16 | 6 | 30.60 | 3.25 |
| 750x16 | 8 | 45.05 | 4.90 |

COMMERCIAL

| Size | Ply | Tire
Price | Tube
Price |
|--------|-----|---------------|---------------|
| 600x16 | 6 | \$24.30 | \$2.85 |
| 750x16 | 8 | 46.15 | 3.95 |

CITY DELIVERY

| Size | Ply | Tire
Price | Tube
Price |
|--------|-----|---------------|---------------|
| 600x16 | 6 | \$27.30 | |

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Front TRACTOR TIRES and Tubes

| Size | Ply | Tire
Price | Tube
Price |
|-----------|-----|---------------|---------------|
| 4.00 x 19 | 4 | \$10.35 | |
| 5.50 x 16 | 4 | 11.35 | |
| 6.00 x 16 | 4 | 12.95 | 2.45 |

Rear TRACTOR TIRES and Tubes

| Size | Ply | Tire
Price | Tube
Price |
|---------|-----|---------------|---------------|
| 10 x 28 | 4 | \$44.15 | \$7.85 |
| 10 x 38 | 4 | 56.70 | 9.75 |
| 11 x 28 | 4 | 50.45 | 9.55 |
| 12 x 24 | 4 | 50.80 | 10.15 |
| 11 x 38 | 6 | 73.90 | 11.70 |
| 12 x 38 | 6 | 79.10 | 14.30 |

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| Group | Batt. Type | Mths. War-
ranty | No. of
Plates | Reg. Price | Ribtor Price |
|-------|------------|---------------------|------------------|------------|--------------|
| 1 | 110-1-D | 21 | 17 | \$25.50 | \$18.35 |
| 7"x9" | 90-1-D | 15 | 15 | 17.75 | 13.75 |
| | 80-1-D | 12 | 13 | 14.90 | 12.75 |

| Group | Batt. Type | Mths. War-
ranty | No. of
Plates | Reg. Price | Ribtor Price |
|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------|------------|--------------|
| 1F | 100-1F-D | 18 | 17 | 20.55 | 15.45 |
| (Low Ford) | 7"x9" | | | | |
| | 90-1F-D | 15 | 15 | 17.80 | 13.95 |
| 2HF | 120-2HF-D | 18 | 17 | 24.30 | 17.75 |
| (High Ford) | 7 1/2"x10 1/2" | | | | |
| | 100-2HF-D | 15 | 15 | 21.35 | 15.95 |
| 2L | 120-2L-D | 18 | 17 | 24.90 | 18.45 |
| (Long) | 4"x19 1/2" | | | | |
| | 100-2L-D | 15 | 15 | 21.90 | 16.25 |

This PORTABLE WELDER

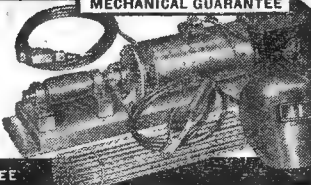
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Broken machinery on the farm wastes time and money now do all your repair work easily and economically right on the spot. This welder is complete and ready to operate. 200 AMP P.I. GENERATOR. 24 to 40 VOLT D.C. 2500 R.P.M. 10 H.P. or more required. Tractor drive is ideal. Exactly as illustrated, with flat or V belt pulley (size size) and rods included. Simple to operate.

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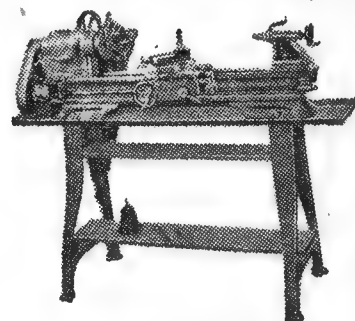
607 - 2nd STREET EAST CALGARY, ALBERTA

Prize Picture



Miss Gertrude Reinhart, R.R.4, To-field, Alta., sent us this picture of her acrobatic kittens.

Argentina is suffering from a very severe drought. The corn crop is estimated at 3 million tons, or just enough for domestic consumption. Usually Argentina has a substantial corn surplus.



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Brand new. We are factory distributors! Here is your chance to get a good lathe for the workshop at a worthwhile saving.

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- Set Consists of:
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 - 1 2-lb. ball pen hammer.
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 - 1 Small mechanic's hacksaw.
 - 1 Large mechanic's hacksaw.
 - 1 Drain plug wrench.
 - 1 Oil can.
 - 1 Canvas kit containing:
 - 1 Set 4 ignition wrenches.
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 - 1 Set sliding calipers.
 - 1 Heavy duty steel shank stubby screw driver.
 - 9 Assorted water pump wrenches.

The Farm and Ranch HOUSEWIFE

Wearable styles for the mid-20th century

By ANN BARRETT

THIS is a good time for we homemakers to be both smart and practical, by doing some extra sewing, so that we will be ready with some new clothes for ourselves and family for Spring.

There is always satisfaction to the feminine heart to have something new to wear . . . and what a thrill it is if we have the talent to create something new and attractive to look bright and happy, outside, as well as within.

Sew and Save

Most of us can do a creditable job of sewing, but if we are among those people who have yet to learn how, with the "needle and thimble" project, right now is a splendid time to learn. For it will be the means of acquiring an accomplishment that will save dollars in making apparel not only for the family, but if we desire to further advance, we can seek additional fields in the world of fashion.

With proper aptitude and application, the art of home-sewing can become a creative delight; and you have no idea how easy it is to follow the details printed on the diagram with each pattern that we choose. It actually contains a sewing lesson if followed carefully, which proves very helpful to beginners . . . every detail is explained to the smallest particular. There is the cutting, fitting, and preparation for final sewing of the garment fully explained and illustrated . . . not forgetting the importance of correct laying on of the pattern on the material, marking, and correcting any bulges or wrinkles. Yes, indeed, each pattern contains step-by-step instructions to show us the right way to make becoming clothes at home.

Hidden Secrets

One neighbor in one of our communities, who always looks well-dressed, let us into a few of her hidden secrets the other day on the subject of getting the most out of clothes.

She says that although she keeps an eye on current fashions, she actually spends very little on clothes, because she just chooses the simple and "easy-to-make type". She prefers a few well chosen garments, rather than a wardrobe full of things that she would never have the time nor the place to wear them. (We thought that was very sensible for a homemaker living in the wide, open spaces, for we all

know that life in the country has its limitations, especially on a farm.)

She believes in good-grooming . . . well-kept hair, hands and skin, and she chooses her colors to blend in with her complexion and hair, because she has studied what colors suit her best. As for the choice of hats, she claims, that she buys them to fit her head, not to make her friends laugh! She also added, that she has a treasure of a book entitled "How to Make a Hat", which she has used to make several hats. It contains many hints on millinery and shows how to work with felt, straw and other fabrics, and how to avoid the home-made look . . . How to copy a hat from a picture, and even how to remodel your husband's old hat into a creation for yourself!

Mid-20th Century Needs

Fashion authorities this season appear to have thought up everything in keeping with the needs of our Mid-Twentieth Century living, from the lovely feminine kind of dresses, and chic suits and top coats, that make women feel as young and as gay as the fresh Spring breezes. Styles on the whole, seem to be simple, un-exaggerated, and in keeping with the needs of present day living, and colors appear to tend more towards softer and gentle tones, spiked here and there by deeper shades. For suits there are the silvery greys rights down to warm taupes, and checks are also in popular demand.

Versatile Styles

There are many types, in-

A fine food

Milk is one of the finest foods we have. But adults are apt to consider that milk is strictly a children's food. This is not necessarily true although milk is one of the finest foods for children. Adults too will benefit from the health-giving properties of this good tasting and relatively cheap food.

□ □ □

Healthy teeth

A well balanced diet, plus regular cleaning and twice-yearly visits to the dentist, will help to ensure healthy teeth for your child. Too many sweets are not good for teeth. Don't fall victim to the fallacy that infant's teeth are unimportant. Their premature loss may cause serious complications in later years.

cluding the classic, the semi-tailored, the casual or dress-maker suits. They all tend to the slim look and some skirts show a side-split insert with fine under-pleating. Pleated skirts for sport-wear are popular, as well as low-placed knife-pleats in the back of the skirt which allow for walking and more action.

There is still a wide divergence of opinion regarding skirtlines, however, the majority seem to prefer 13 inches from the floor, which can be adaptable to one's height and type.

The dropped-shoulder appears in modified form notably in coats where it sometimes merges into a gathered yoke. New bloused backs and belted waists are also new features noted in some of the practical front button-down dresses.

Cottons and Spuns

The two-piece cotton casuals take blithely to life in the country and always look cool and fashion-right. One we liked was blue and white plaid and had fitted front jacket-blouse highlighting a rolled collar and scalloped sleeves to match the scalloped bottom of the jacket-blouse. Very country-minded and good style for town too, to spice your wardrobe, are colorful cottons, crisp spun-rayons, smooth linens or sparkling rayon prints to be made up in shirt-waist dresses, or one-piece styles cut to soft feminine lines, with V-neckline and short sleeves.

Tubbable Aprons

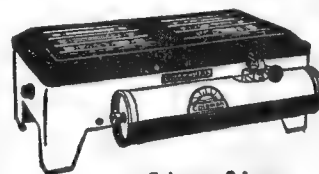
We must not forget to mention the ruffled button-back aprons which are quick and easy to sew and so easy to launder. They are styled with a square neck and have ruffles on the cap sleeves as well as the bottom of the apron which covers all one's dress, and buttons right down the back. Two large patch pockets are added each side and the whole effect seems to be just the thing to lighten one's chores. And for serving quick snacks there is a beruffled half-apron that will keep a tea-party hostess looking fresh as a daisy.



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Salada Tea Bags are handy
for afternoon tea

"SALADA"
TEA BAGS



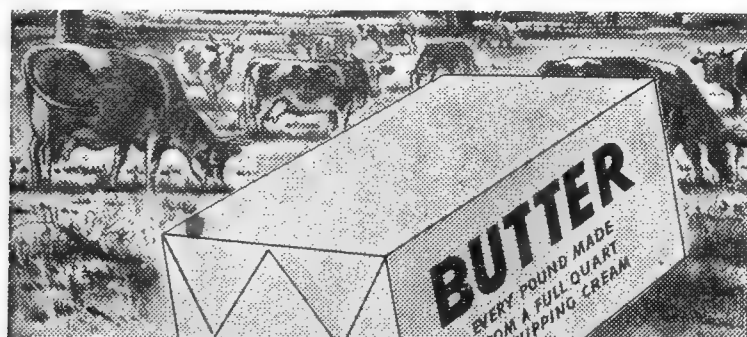
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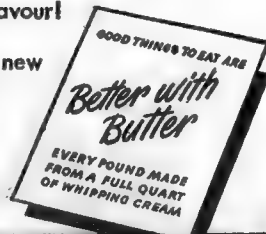


Better with Butter

Yes, everything's **BETTER** WITH BUTTER. That's why, all across Canada, people are being urged to eat more butter . . . the natural energy food.

On Bread, Toast, Biscuits, Muffins - That matchless natural butter flavour!

Pancakes, Waffles, take on new meaning — smothered in golden butter.



MARKETING SERVICE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA

AUNT SAL SUGGESTS . . .

*The winter has been long, I know,
But Spring is really here;
Here are some handy hints for you,
They come from far and near.*

THAT last line is truth personified for the letters sent to this department surely have come in from all over the map. As I sit at my desk preparing this column for you I can't help musing on what a large friendly gathering there would be if all you readers could gather together and have a real chinfest. (Oh the clattering of tongues there would be). Perhaps it is just as well that we only greet each other through the medium of this magazine.

From time to time I have congratulated various rural groups on the fine home-grown cook books they have compiled. Well another one came to my attention recently. It was put out by the Quill Lake Homemakers' and it is really one to be proud of. If you are lacking a good cook book chuckful of tested home recipes (or even like myself, if you already have many books but can't resist one more) then send one dollar to Mrs. C. Shultz, Quill Lake, Sask., and she will be pleased to send you a copy of this grand little culinary guide. You'll get your dollar's worth!

One of you Manitoba readers (Mrs. E. S. from Bethany) sent me in several mouth watering recipes this past month. I almost envy you women on farms who have cream to use . . . rather than begrudge it . . . for then I could try out this recipe for

Cream Cake

It optimistically calls for these ingredients: 1 cup whipping cream; 2 eggs; 1 cup white sugar; 1 tsp. flavoring; pinch of salt; 1½ cups cake flour; 2 tsp. baking powder.

Method: Whip cream, drop eggs into it one at a time and whip after each beating. Add sugar, salt and rest of ingredients. Place in greased pan and bake in moderate oven 25 to 30 minutes.

I think it's a happy change when it is suggested that one use this icing to top the cake:

Orange Butter Icing which requires 1 cup sifted icing sugar; 2 tblsp. soft butter and grated rind of one orange and enough orange juice to make icing spread.

One of the meanest practices, they tell us, is to 'take candy from a kid' . . . yet I am going to almost advise that practice (providing Junior has plenty for himself). Have you tried that quick icing made by chipping up milk chocolate bars onto a hot cake? I tried it today for my wee grand daughter's tea party and how she did enjoy doing it herself. She straightway forgave me for poking my fingers into her jar of baby cream and daubing it onto my chapped hands. I know different people have very dif-

ferent types of skin and what is one woman's smooth delight is another's irritant . . . but I've found there is nothing that chases away the roughness from my hands these harsh spring days than baby cream.

If only springtime could be alluded to as a time of beauty alone . . . but alas there's the mud too. And the harder the winter the more mud follows after! I've found that one of the best ways to scrape mud from outer garments is to let it dry on and then use one of these fine wire brushes that are called 'suede brushes'. It really does a fast thorough job.

From one of you kind wise friends of this page I received a card that contained this poem. I hung it over my desk and it was my help and guide just when I needed it sorely.

*God hath not promised skies always blue,
Flower-strewn pathways . . . all our lives through;
God hath not promised sun without rain,
Joy without sorrow . . . peace without pain.*

*But God hath promised strength for the day,
Rest for the laborer . . . light on the way;
Grace for the trial . . . help from above,
Unfailing sympathy . . . undying love.*

Bye bye for now . . . and every good wish.

AUNT SAL.

□ □ □

The glamorous meat loaf

Louise Price Bell

WITH meat loaf a favorite in so many families we are always glad to find new ways to prepare it. Even if it isn't one of the favorites, it is economical and probably served often. Don't get in a rut with your meat loaves. Try a different preparation each time.

Place slices of pineapple in the bottom of muffin pans; then fill with meat loaf and bake. Turn upside down to serve. For a touch of color and an excellent flavor, add those leftover green beans to the meat loaf. If you mix your meat loaf the night before you want it and let it stand in the refrigerator all night, it will have a much better flavor.

Save the spiced liquid from pickled fruits or vegetables and use it for basting a meat loaf during cooking. A meat loaf will be juicier and tastier if you fold in the contents of a can of chicken noodle soup before putting into the oven. One homemaker always bakes her meat-loaves in an empty coffee can. It gives a different shape, and after the meat is done, the can is thrown away, thus eliminating any washing or scouring of pans.

Country Diary

"SING, Robin, sing,
I still am sore in doubt
concerning Spring."

Christina Rossetti, well-known for her beautiful verses of delicate whimsy, thus wrote rather sadly one April day, waiting for lagging Spring, as we are waiting here on our prairie. For Spring wavers and hesitates. After the wrack of winter it takes all our patience to wait through a long period of cold, harsh winds. But when the time of uncertainty is at last over, fifth month beauty comes with a rush. Though if, on one of these early days there is a gentle touch of warmth in the air and the earth seems new-born — the landscape wrapped in soft mist, a veil through which the sun faintly shines — I too am still in doubt.

There are signs in plenty, too for those who look. There are bare, brown inviting spaces in the fields and subdued bird notes, but not yet is heard the triple-noted clear sharp song of the meadow-lark. On the zenith at night the great Plough points to the time of planting. Such a sign is sure — all the old almanacs say so. The pussy-willows are coming out on their thickened twigs. Not out-doors it is true, such defiant bravery would be ill-timed and optimistic beyond all warrant. But just to see life awakening in the deadened branch is to be comforted.

HANDY CLOTHESPIN BAG



THIS clothespin bag is especially handy because the top is held open by a hoop made from a wire clothes hanger. Use another hanger to make the hook bail for supporting the bag on the clothesline. Sew an onion sack to the hoop and there you are.

(Courtesy Popular Mechanics' Magazine)

Sharp-eyed school children gather the pussy-willow buds, bringing them excitedly to the warmth of indoors, and mothers arrange them in vases and place in the sunny south window. Our silvery catkins in the green pottery jar are already showing their soft, grey velvet fur. Catkin is of course the old diminutive of cat, equivalent of kitten, and pussy-willow is a willow with its pussies out, as country children say affectionately. Children's names generally stick. In England the catkined willow branches take the place of palm, which in Southern European countries is worn by the devout on Easter Sunday. Usually the catkins have become yellow tassels by Easter, the anthers (tiny cups holding pollen) having matured and grown out in bunches. The yellow dust falls and settles, and then mother decides that catkins in a vase have outgrown their charm.

Of course there are the crows, black harbingers of... what? carrying on an intimate conversation in the poplars, but let one so much as speak, or disturb them by a step, and they are set off to clanging like an alarm. They think an enemy spy has discovered them. (Little they know!)

Man has devised a calendar on which he checks off the days and months and years. Nature's time-table is based on the four great rhythms that form a complete cycle. According to the calendar Spring arrives in March, when celestial gears mesh in specific formations. Those who observe know how suddenly our prairie fields and pastures become green with promise, how almost overnight the crocus appears in the untrodden ways, gleaming like pale purple stars. Spring is in a hurry at last!

□ □ □

● In judging others, a man labors to no purpose, commonly errs, and easily sins; but in examining and judging himself, he is always wisely and usefully employed.

—Thomas A. Kempis

The Dishpan Philosopher

OF all the useless things there are to worry is the worst by far. It gets you nowhere and its cost in time and health and temper lost there's nobody can count or weigh but it is plenty I would say. If worrying did any good it would be wisdom to include some worry in the day's routine, but no one yet has ever seen misfortune forced to change its ways by sleepless nights and dismal days. Now planning's something else again — to take some time out now and then and figure out what's best to do may help to work a problem through.

But many a night we turn and toss on bridges we may never cross, or bang our heads against a wall of things we just can't change at all. We're bound to do it more or less — it's just the way we're made I guess.

FANCY FARE!



Luscious Butterfly Buns

Treats like these come easy now—with speedy new DRY Yeast

If you bake at home—your yeast problems are ended! Never again find yourself out of yeast because it spoils so quickly. Never again worry if your yeast is fresh enough. This new fast-acting Dry Yeast keeps full strength in the cupboard—right till the moment you need it. No refrigeration needed!

It's the new Fleischmann's Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast! The modern form of Fleischmann's Yeast, relied on by three generations of Canadian women. No change in your recipes—just substitute one package of Fleischmann's new Dry Yeast for each cake of old-style yeast. Order a month's supply of Fleischmann's Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast.

BUTTERFLY BUNS

(Makes 20 Buns)

Scald $\frac{1}{4}$ cup milk
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup granulated sugar
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons salt
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup shortening
Remove from heat and cool to lukewarm.
In the meantime, measure into a large bowl
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup lukewarm water
1 envelope Fleischmann's Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast
and stir until sugar is dissolved.
Sprinkle with contents of
1 envelope Fleischmann's Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast
Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well; stir in cooled milk mixture and
1 well-beaten egg
Stir in
2 cups once-sifted bread flour
and beat until smooth; work in
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups once-sifted bread flour
Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead dough lightly until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl, brush top with melted butter or shortening. Cover and set dough in warm place, free from draught and let rise until doubled in bulk. While dough is rising, combine
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup brown sugar (lightly pressed down)
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons ground cinnamon
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup washed and dried seedless raisins
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup chopped candied peels
Punch down dough and divide into 2 equal portions; form into smooth balls. Roll each

piece into an oblong 24 inches long and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide; loosen dough. Spread each oblong with

2 tablespoons soft butter or margarine

and sprinkle with the raisin mixture. Beginning at the long edges, roll each side up to the centre, jelly-roll fashion. Flatten slightly and cut each strip crosswise into 10 pieces. Using a lightly-floured handle of a knife, make a deep crease in the centre of each bun, parallel to the cut sides. Place, well apart, on greased cookie sheets. Grease tops. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in moderately hot oven, 375° , about 18 minutes. If desired, cool and spread with confectioners' icing.

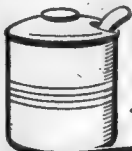


MUSTARD

THE *Ideal* Condiment

Really, you should know how delicious food tastes when flavoured with Keen's mustard from England. Prepare it in your own kitchen easily; simply follow the directions on the label. Write to Reckitt & Colman (Canada)

Ltd., Station T,
Montreal for
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Keen's
D.S.F.
MUSTARD

K 198

*Quick'n
Easy
Meal—
only
pennies a
serving!*



CANNED SALMON croquettes

1 lb. Canned Salmon
¼ cup bread crumbs
1 tbsp. minced onions
1 cup thick white sauce
salt and pepper
cayenne
2 tsp. lemon juice
crumbs and 2 eggs

Combine salmon, white sauce, and seasoning and lemon juice. Chill and shape. Roll in bread crumbs, then in egg and again in bread crumbs. Fry in deep fat (380 degrees F.) for 3-5 minutes. Drain. Serves 4.

Serve Canned Salmon
often . . . it's so
economical

**CANNED
SALMON**
Associated Salmon Canneries of British Columbia



Make your kitchen pretty!

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

EVERYTHING shown here is inexpensive yet isn't the effect attractive? The framed prints are from a seed and flower book, the bird cage is an old one, freshly painted and now holding greenery cut from shrubbery outside. The bottles for vinegar and oil are very old stone ones, the scales were the owner's great-grandmother's and the lovely painted chest (just visible at the left) is now used for recipe file. Even the breadboard is an old one, and the red and yellow calico at the window was picked up on a bargain counter for a mere song! The prints are an easy task for any housewife, yet they are very effective in the narrow panel between kitchen table and door to dining room. It is so easy to make your kitchen pretty — and very often with old things that you have on hand and aren't using . . . that no kitchen should be dull or drab or uninteresting.

Professional buttonholes

by Ruby Grover

WHAT gives the droopy home-made look to most home dressmaking efforts? If the buttonholes were made by hand they may be the one thing that advertise a garment as "home-made."

When I was learning to sew I employed all the tricks I had heard of that were said to assure good buttonholes. Nail polish applied to the fabric was supposed to work magic, or starching the material heavily before cutting. None of these methods could be depended upon with all fabrics.

Finally I discovered the one sure way to a non-sag buttonhole. It consists merely of making the buttonhole first, in the usual buttonhole stitch, leaving one or two threads between, and cutting it afterwards. Two points must be

borne in mind: be sure your thread goes through all necessary folds of the fabric, and take care to select a razor blade for cutting that is not too sharp. To facilitate cutting the buttonhole have someone hold the material firmly, or secure an embroidery hoop over it.

My very first effort, made in this manner, was much superior to any I had ever made the old way. Besides being of better appearance they are a great deal stronger, and do not tear out so easily.

Bound buttonholes can, of course, be made on heavy woolen garments but if you have never mastered that style try this non-sag buttonhole on Daughter's spring coat. If your buttonhole attachment does not make the right size for a garment, you might like to learn making them this way. It is very easy to use this method on lawn or other fine materials, where buttonholes have a tendency to assume the shape of an eyelet.

Cold morning blues

You may hate to get up in the morning to a cold bedroom, but you'll find it a lot healthier than keeping the windows closed and the heat on all night. You'll sleep far better and awake refreshed if you make sure your bedroom has plenty of ventilation. Hot, stuffy bedrooms are a fine come-on for colds.

□ □ □

An early start

The foundations for a happy, stable mental outlook are laid in early childhood in the home. The child who grows up knowing he is loved and wanted has a far better chance of developing normally than the boy or girl who lives amid constant bickering, nagging and hostility. Nearly all children begin life with normal mental equipment. It's the early years that count.

□ □ □

Simply Beautiful



4965
SIZES
12-20

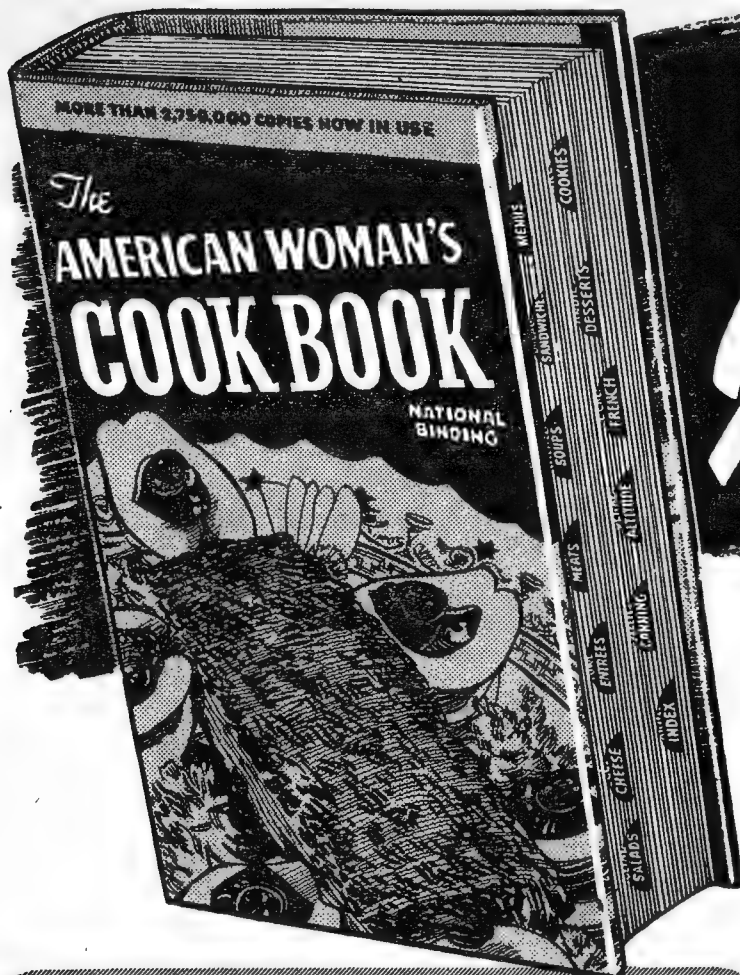
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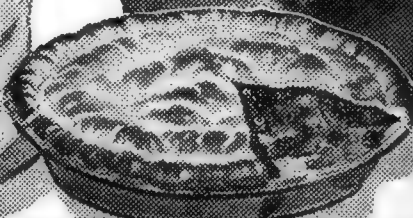
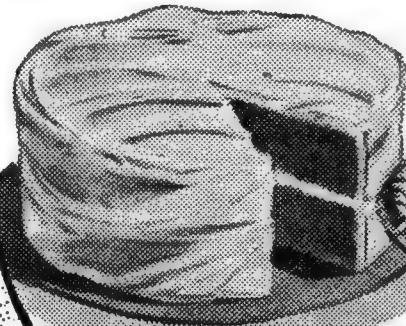
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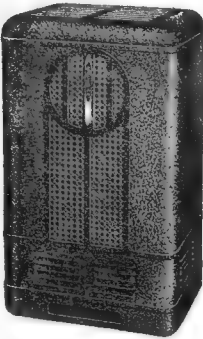
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S-2

LET'S ASK AUNT SAL

True neighbors help each other,
In every sort of way;
And that's Aunt Sal's desire,
So write to her to-day.

Question: Do you know of some solution that can be applied to an old transfer pattern so it can be used over again and so save the cost of buying new ones so often? (Mrs. B. R., Diamond City, Alta.)

Answer: I have consulted many home dressmakers on this and the only one any of them have used is the following: Combine together $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. powdered bluing and $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. sugar with $\frac{1}{4}$ cup cold water. Mix well until the consistency of cream. Then with a clean pen retrace the design on the stamped side of the transfer. let dry over night before using. This transfer is of course then washable which is a good thing as some patterns are so very 'fast' in color they will show through the embroidery.

Question: Do you know of some place where I can send used Christmas cards where they will be of enjoyment? (Mrs. M. B. Lethbridge)

Answer: Formerly I used to send mine to hospitals for crippled children and will continue to still send some there if needed, but recently I heard from reliable sources of a good place to send them. It is an organization in England that furnishes work to crippled soldiers and was started by a crippled soldier himself. Address below. The Andrew Davison Xmas Card Industry, Morpeth, Northumberland, England.

Question: Have you a favorite recipe you could give me for a fruit cake? I mean the kind that is on wedding cakes... or is that of icing sugar? I've always had failures from egg whites. (J.B., Tolston, Man.)

Answer: Speaking from a purely personal angle, I'm not fond of icing on fruit cake at all and I don't use it except for one round cake that I intend to use for a centre piece on the table and I know it will be eaten by the guests. Of course that is a matter of taste. If you don't like your icing sugar frosting made with egg white then try beating hot water or fruit juice into the icing sugar then add a little butter to the hot mixture and of course extra flavoring if desired. This makes a glazed icing that hardens on the cake. For an icing made with egg white here is the usual proportions used: 1 egg white; $\frac{1}{2}$ cup confectioner's sugar and $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. vanilla. Beat the egg white stiff and add the sugar gradually.

Question: What would you suggest to remove white stains from a steel top range caused by soapy water in a boiler of clothes boiling over? I have already used steel wool and several well advertised brands of cleansers. (Mrs. E.S., Bethany, Man.)

Answer: Have you tried a very fine sandpaper or emery

paper as it is called? Do this (as you do all cleaning of a range) when it is cold. If this doesn't bring about good results then here is a type of cleanser I see mentioned in my latest household bulletin: 'Vienna Lime' (called Vienna white). Mix this with alcohol into a paste. Rub it on with a cork or leather pad. Wash with soft cloth dipped in clear water afterwards. (Ask your nearest druggist or hardware dealer if he has heard of this).

Question: Many times I've received questions touching on the vexing problem of how to remove the color that has 'run' from a colored cloth onto a white one... (Aunt Sal).

Answer: To several ladies writing me on this question the past month I advised them to use cream of tartar solution. Now since then I received a helpful letter from Mrs. A.B.C., Magrath, Alta. Mrs. C. writes that she has had wonderful success by using a decolorant put out by the Ampollina Dyes. These were manufactured previously only in Germany but now there is a firm Baribeau & Son, Levis, Quebec, that handles the product. (Note: I haven't tried these personally but they are highly recommended to me.)

NOTE: All readers are invited to send in their home making problems to Aunt Sal. Just address your letters: AUNT SAL c/o THE FARM & RANCH REVIEW, CALGARY, ALBERTA. If you wish a private reply then enclose a stamped self addressed envelope.

□ □ □

The Dishpan Philosopher

LAST night I read a diatribe concocted by a city scribe. He hates all folks who don't announce their coming visits and just pounce on anyone they want to see. Well, with this scribe I don't agree. I rather like folks to be mum when they make up their minds to come. By such non-prearranged affairs — which the forementioned scribe fore-swears! — I find myself completely charmed, since unforwarned is unforwarned. And it is very easy thus to entertain without the fuss of setting my whole house agog preparing to put on some dog.

The city's "ring before you call" marks the decline — perhaps the fall — of good old-fashioned dropping-in that helps to make folks feel like kin. "Come when you can and spend the day" is what the country people say.

Skinny men, women gain 5, 10, 15 lbs.

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What a thrill! Bony limbs fill out, ugly hollows fill up; neck no longer scrawny; body loses half-starved, sickly "bean-pole" look. Thousands of girls, women, men, who never could gain before, are now proud of shapely, healthy-looking bodies. They thank the special vigor-building, flesh-building tonic Ostrex. Its tonics, stimulants, invigorators, iron, vitamin B₁, calcium, enrich blood, improve appetite and digestion so food gives you more strength and nourishment; put flesh on bare bones. Don't fear getting too fat. Stop when you've gained the 5, 10, 15 or 20 lbs. you need for normal weight. Costs little. New "get acquainted" size only 50c. Try famous Ostrex Tonic Tablets for new vigor and added pounds, this very day. At all druggists.

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**POTATO SECRETS**

- 6 large potatoes
- 1 cup ground, cooked meat
- 1 cup gravy or cream sauce
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon onion juice
- Salt and pepper to taste
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cooked carrots, finely chopped

Wash and scrub potatoes well. Bake in a moderately hot oven, 375°F., until soft, about 1 hour. Mix meat, gravy, seasonings and carrots. Cut slice from broad sides of potatoes. Scoop out potato, leaving unbroken shells. Mash potato, add salt and pepper to taste and a little top milk. Whip until fluffy. Half fill shells with meat mixture. Pile potatoes on top. Reheat in oven until potatoes are lightly browned and filling is hot. Yield: six servings.

SHREDDED CARROTS AND ONIONS

- 12 medium carrots
- 2 medium onions
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water
- 4 tablespoons mild-flavoured fat
- 1 teaspoon salt

Wash carrots well. Peel onions, then shred both vegetables, using a coarse grater or shredder. Cook with remaining ingredients in a tightly covered saucepan for 10 minutes. Yield: six servings.

ALMOND SPONGE

- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
- 4 egg whites
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar
- 4 egg yolks
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon vanilla
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon almond extract
- 1 cup sifted pastry flour OR
- 1 cup less 2 tablespoons sifted all-purpose flour
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon baking powder

Add salt to egg whites and beat until stiff but not dry. Gradually beat in $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar. Beat egg yolks and gradually beat in the remaining $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar and flavorings. Fold half the stiffly beaten egg whites into the beaten yolks, then add the flour which has been mixed and sifted with the baking powder, stirring lightly. Fold in the remaining egg whites. Turn into a lightly greased 8 x 8-inch cake pan. Set in a pan of hot water and oven-poach in a moderate oven, 350°F., for 40 minutes. Serve with the following sauce. Yield: six to eight servings.

FRUIT SAUCE

- 1 tablespoon cornstarch
- 2 cups juice from canned fruit
- Dash of salt
- 1 teaspoon almond extract

Mix this cornstarch with a little of the cold juice and blend until smooth. Heat remaining juice and gradually add the cornstarch mixture and the salt. Cook about 5 minutes, stirring constantly, until thickened. Add flavoring. Yield: six servings.

APPLE BUTTERSCOTCH SAUCE

- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter
 - $\frac{3}{4}$ cup brown sugar
 - 3 tablespoons cornstarch
 - Pinch of salt
 - $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups apple juice
- Melt butter. Blend in sugar, corn-

starch and salt. Cook until mixture is slightly browned. Add apple juice and cook, stirring constantly, until sauce thickens. Continue cooking for 5 minutes. Serve with steamed fruit pudding or hot gingerbread. Yield six servings.

BUTTER TARTS

- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter
 - $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups brown sugar
 - 1 teaspoon cornstarch
 - 2 eggs
 - 1 cup raisins or currants
 - 1 teaspoon vanilla
 - 2 tablespoons lemon juice
- Pastry

Cream the butter and sugar. Add cornstarch and cream well together. Add well beaten eggs, fruit and flavouring. Line muffin or tart tins with pastry and fill almost to top with mixture. Bake in a very hot oven, 450°F., for 10 minutes. Reduce heat to 350°F., and continue baking until done, about 20 minutes. Yield: 24 small or 12 large tarts.

BUTTER WAFERS

- 1 cup melted butter
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup brown sugar
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- $1\frac{3}{4}$ cups sifted pastry flour
- OR $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sifted all-purpose flour
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cream of tartar
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon baking soda

Add butter to brown sugar, mixing well. Add vanilla and unbeaten egg and beat well. Mix and sift flour, cream of tartar and soda and add to creamed mixture. Drop by half teaspoonfuls well apart on an unbuttered baking sheet. Bake in a moderate oven, 350°F., for 5 minutes. Yield: eight dozen small wafers.

CORN FRITTERS

- $1\frac{3}{4}$ cups sifted all-purpose flour
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- $\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon salt
- Few grains pepper
- 1 cup canned, cream-style corn
- 1 egg
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup milk
- 1 teaspoon onion juice
- 1 tablespoon fat, melted

Mix and sift flour, baking powder, salt and pepper. Mix corn, beaten egg, milk, onion juice and fat. Add to dry ingredients and mix well. Drop by spoonfuls into hot, deep fat, 350°F. to 365°F., and fry 2 to 5 minutes, turning once. Drain on crumpled unglazed paper. Serve with tart jelly. Yield: six servings.

EGG, CORN AND POTATO CASSEROLE

- $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups canned, cream-style corn (20-oz. can)
- 1 cup milk
- 4 cups cubed, cooked potatoes
- 6 hard-cooked eggs
- Salt
- Pepper
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cracker crumbs
- Butter
- Paprika

Mix together the corn and milk. Arrange potatoes, sliced hard-cooked eggs and corn in layers in a greased baking dish, sprinkling each layer with salt and pepper. Cover top with cracker crumbs, dot with butter and sprinkle with paprika. Bake in a hot oven, 400°F., until thoroughly heated and crumbs are browned, about 15 minutes. Yield: six generous servings.

A cheery Cherry Snow Cake



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CHERRY SNOW CAKE

- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening
- 1 cup sugar
- 2 eggs
- 2 cups sifted flour
- 2 teaspoons Magic Baking Powder

- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon Baking Soda
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cloves
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1 cup strained thick applesauce

- $\frac{3}{8}$ cup seedless raisins
- $\frac{3}{8}$ cup chopped pitted dates
- Snow Frosting
- Maraschino cherries
- Citron

Cream together shortening and sugar. Add eggs; beat well. Sift dry ingredients together. Add alternately with applesauce to creamed mixture. Add raisins and dates. Bake in 9" greased tube pan in 350°F. oven, 1 hour. Let stand until cold. Remove cake from pan; Spread frosting on top and side of cake. Decorate with cherries and citron.

SNOW FROSTING: Cream 2 tablespoons butter. Sift $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups confectioner's sugar; gradually add, creaming constantly. Add about 3 tablespoons milk to make mixture right consistency for spreading. Add a few grains of salt and $\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon vanilla extract;



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Manitoba sunflower plant now processes 10,000 tons of seed

By RAY MAGLADRY

FARMERS in the Red River community of Altona, Man., 90 miles southwest of Winnipeg, will be seeding their seventh big crop of sunflowers this spring. A crop of 25,000,000 pounds of sunflower seeds is expected to be taken off subject, of course, to good growing conditions.

From sunflower seeds harvested in this region comes rich vegetable oil used in making shortening, pastries, bread and other foods, as well as soap, paint, varnish and certain medicines.

So fast has been the growth of this Manitoba industry that sunflower seeds may soon rival flax as a producer of edible oil. An annual crop valued at more than \$2,000,000 and processed in a modern plant built, owned and operated by the farmers themselves has brought new prosperity in the last seven years to the rich Red River valley.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture was mainly responsible for starting this scheme to produce more edible oil for Canada. Seven years ago, officials of the Department began urging farmers there to grow more sunflowers to ease the acute shortage of certain food products, particularly shortening. Farmers in the Altona district were quick to respond and promptly raised more than \$180,000 in government secured bonds and share capital with which to build a processing plant right in Altona itself.

Last fall, about 40,000 acres of sunflowers were harvested around Altona. Production figure for the year ran about 23,000,000 pounds of seeds.

Seeding of sunflowers is done in the early part of May to secure that plants mature before early fall frost. Harvesting is done towards the end of September, usually by ordinary grain combine, although sunflowers can be harvested by the corn binder-threshing machine method.

Several attachments for combines have been recently devised to improve harvesting methods. A metal shield placed in front of the sickle to direct the heads down to the knife is one of the new innovations.

Lots of Pests

Like anyone else who makes his living from the land, the sunflower farmer is besieged by a whole array of pests and diseases which may destroy his crop. Rust often attacks the leaves of the plants while wireworms, cutworms, gophers and birds all take their toll.

There are three main varieties of sunflower. The Mennonite variety was the first to be grown in Canada, coming from Russia with Mennonite settlers 70 years ago. From this variety

came a strain called Sunrise and later a new hybrid was produced called Advance. This hybrid has a 30 per cent higher yield than older varieties; it was grown around Altona in 1947 for the first time with notable success.

The yield of the Advance variety runs as high as 1,600 pounds of seeds to the acre. However, the average yield for all varieties is about 900 pounds.

The Altona plant, which carries the name of Co-Op Vegetable Oils Limited, is in operation the year around. After harvesting, farmers haul their seeds to the elevator to be stored and dried; later in the season they are processed into oil.

Summer and winter, tank cars are continually leaving Altona with oil that flows from the plant's vast set of machinery 24 hours a day. It takes 40-odd men to operate the plant and it is estimated they process 85,000 pounds of oil a week. Majority of plant workers are local men; in fact, the plant chemist is Bill Kehler, an Altona farm boy.

During the rush season, the plant takes 125,000 pounds of seed over its scales in an eight-hour day. Storage capacity for seeds is something like 1,000,000 pounds.

After leaving the trucks, the seeds are carried to the top of the elevator by an endless belt of small cups. At the top the cups dump the seeds onto a conveyor belt which distributes them into various storage bins.

During processing, the seeds are subjected to 240 degrees of temperature in a machine

known as the cooker. Then, oil is extracted from them and the remaining matter is pulverized and bagged as stock feed. Production of the latter runs to about 6,500,000 pounds annually and is shipped to stock raisers in various parts of Canada.

Much of the research on actual growing of sunflowers was done at the Dominion Experimental Station near Altona and the Dominion Forage Crops laboratory at Saskatoon. It has been their findings which have made possible the large scale growing of sunflowers for oil in western Canada.

Before the Second World War, all Canada's edible oil came from Argentina. Not an acre of sunflowers was grown in Canada for oil at that time, although some farmers were growing it for ensilage. A drop in the production of lard from 120 million pounds in 1944 to 45 million pounds in 1946 explains why the Dominion Government was so anxious to have sunflowers grown in quantity here at home. Argentine imports were not meeting our demands.

Farmers of Mennonite stock have led the way in production of sunflowers. In their native Russia, sunflowers had long been raised for oil and so these people were more or less familiar with the methods involved.

The 1,200 residents of Altona and nearby farmers, when urged to produce sunflowers for oil, didn't like the idea of either the government or private industry moving in to develop the new industry. So they planned, financed and organized the enterprise themselves, with the help, of course, of certain technical advisers.

It will take some time before Canada can produce all the

edible oil she requires. But the example of what has been done in Altona may pave the way for achievement of this end.

Aunt Eliza

In the drinking-well
(Which the plumber built her)

Aunt Eliza fell,—
We must buy a filter.
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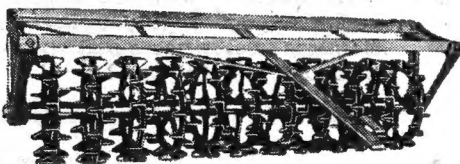
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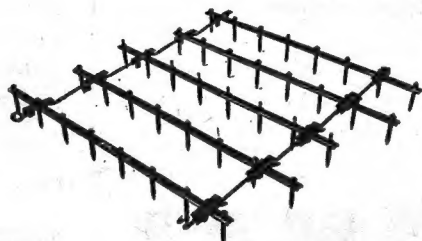
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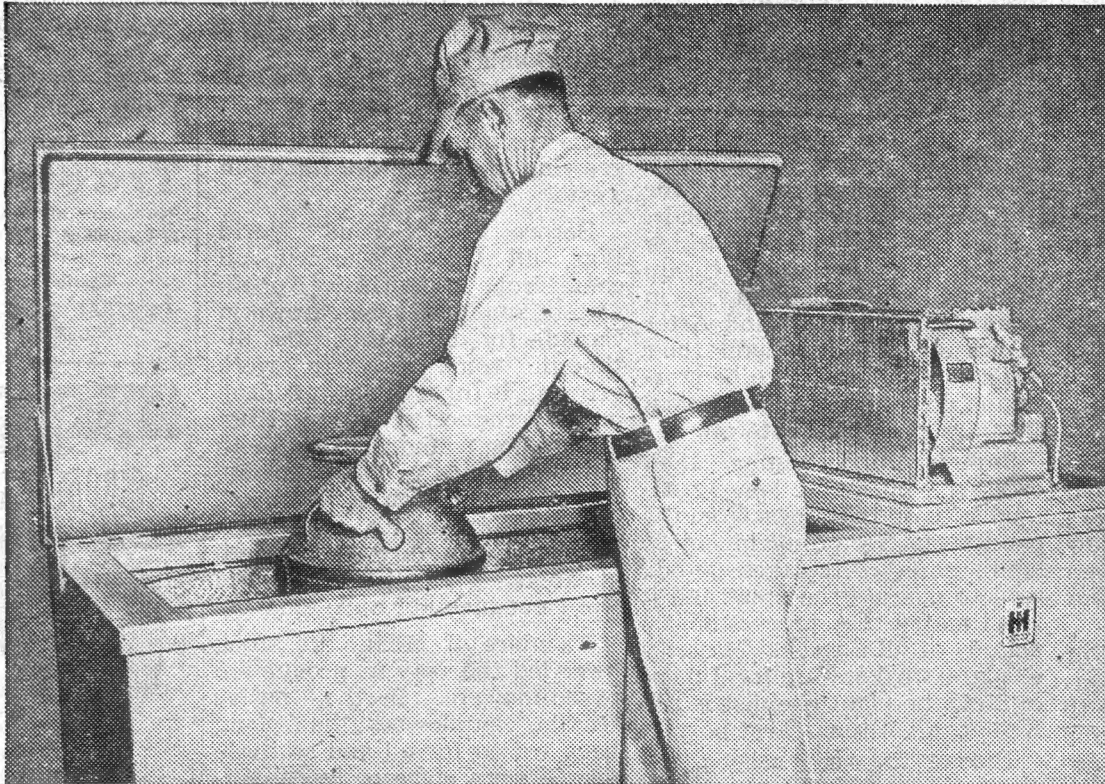
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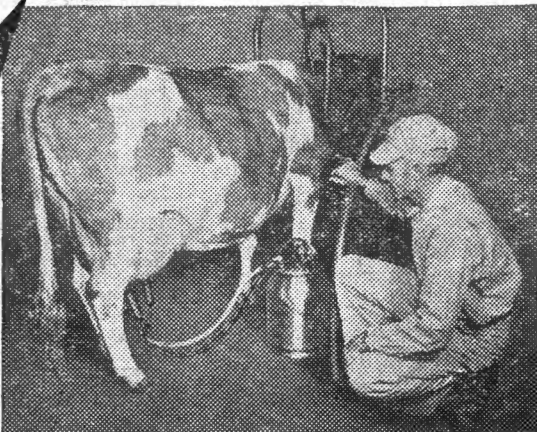
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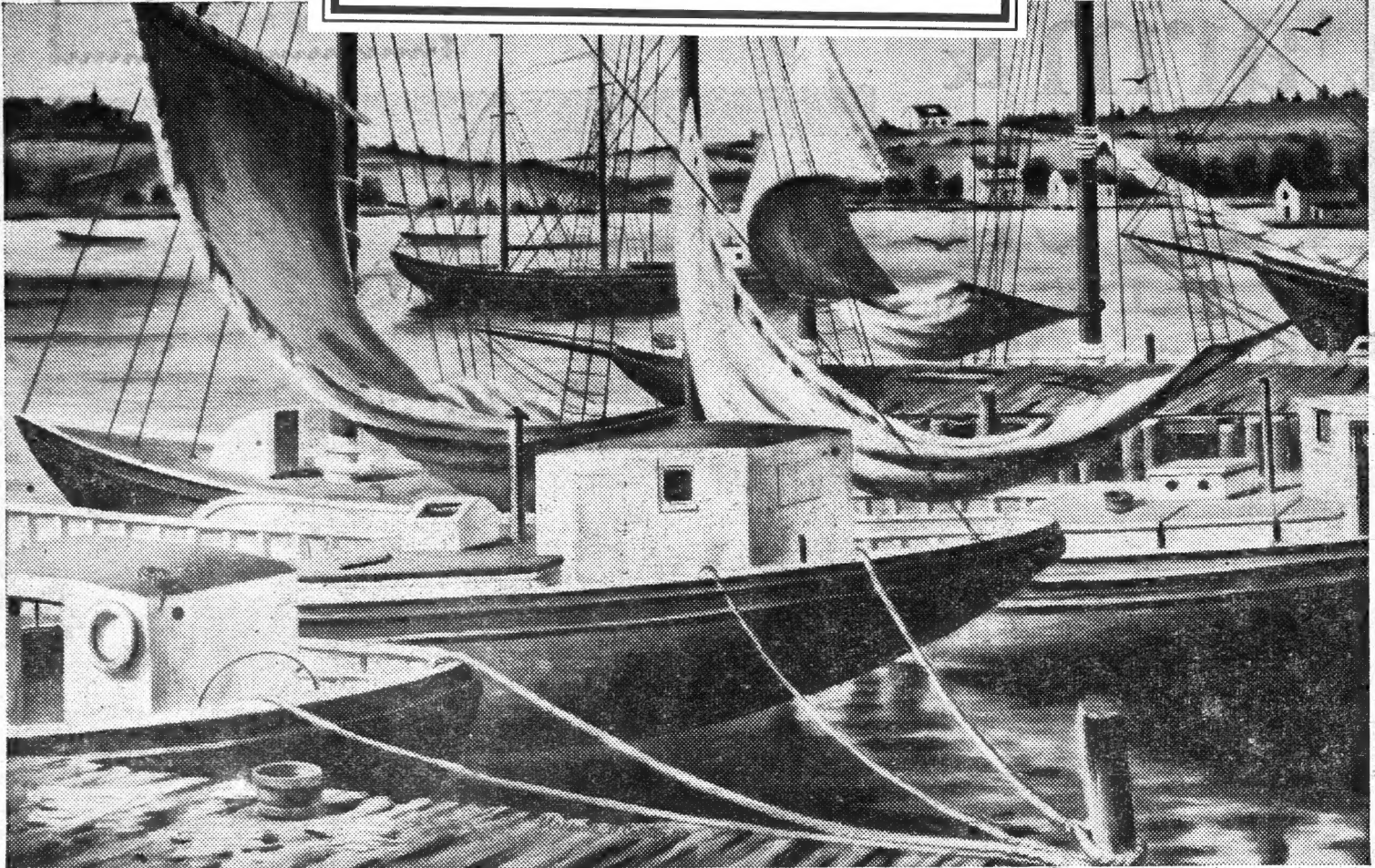
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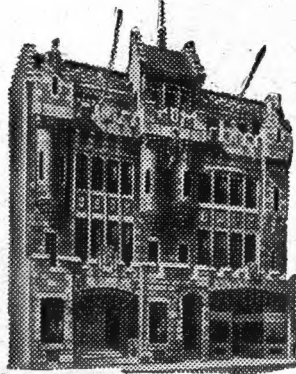
This advertisement is an adaptation of one of a series created by The House of Seagram to tell the peoples of other lands about Canada and her various products. For the past two years this campaign has been appearing in newspapers and magazines printed in many languages and circulated throughout the world.

Our prosperity is based on our ability to sell our products to other countries. Every Canadian has a personal stake in foreign trade, for one out of every three dollars of Canada's national income results from our trade abroad. The more that the peoples

of other countries know of the quality, variety and prestige of our products, the more likely they are to buy from us.

♦ ♦ ♦

Surely the horizon of industry does not terminate at the boundary line of its plants; it has a broader horizon, a farther view, and this view embraces the entire Dominion. That is why The House of Seagram believes that it is in the interest of every Canadian manufacturer to help the sale of all Canadian products in foreign markets. It is in this spirit that these advertisements are being published throughout the world.



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